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Free Election Is Pledged For Mexico in 1940

Action by Cardenas stirs political activity with Conservatives backing Avila Camacho.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Promise of a free vote in the 1940 presidential elections has been made by President Cardenas. This assurance has been given in the midst of intensive political activity for the selection of new candidates.

While deploring this agitation as premature and tending to disturb the country, President Cardenas has announced that he will not oppose the formation of rival political parties and that the vote will be entirely up to the people. He avers, however, that they will not select a reactionary candidate, but one who will carry forward the agrarian and social reforms "which cannot now be held back."

These comments upon his successor have been elicited by the launching of Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, Minister of National Defense, as a presidential candidate. The Avila Camacho boom was started several weeks ago at a banquet given by his brother, Gen. Maximino Avila Camacho, Governor of Puebla State, for the conservative bloc of the Senate.

Wins Conservative Support

This opening has been followed by the rallying of conservative forces behind the Defense Minister's banner. The largest group to demonstrate their allegiance to date was 600 "Old Revolutionaries," veterans of the 1910 Revolution, who declared themselves for the army leader and attacked furiously the "communistic" tendencies of some Administration leaders, the "ejido" or communal system of agricultural reform and the constant strikes engineered by Labor.

The brunt of their attack was borne by Señor Vicente Lombardo Toledano, General Secretary of the Confederation of Mexican Labor (C. T. M.) and Señor Luis Rodriguez, head of the Party of the Mexican Revolution (P. R. M.).

The Señores Lombardo Toledano and Rodriguez have replied in kind, describing the "Old Revolutionaries" as politicians who are "walking like crazy ducks." Moreover they have refused to commit their organizations politically, though making it apparent that the two forces will stand together. Significantly, however, the C. T. M. has announced that none of its officers will stand for election, thereby removing Señor Lombardo Toledano as a presidential candidate.

Cardenas Choice Availed

The two left wing organizations appear to be biding their time and awaiting instructions from President Cardenas. Since the P. R. M. is the Administration Party it is apparent that it will take orders from President Cardenas as head of the Party, and it remains to be seen what candidate the President will sponsor. There is a possibility that he may declare for General Avila Camacho, since they are understood to be friends, but if he does not the P. R. M. will probably run in a "dark horse."

An open race between the Army sponsored conservative candidate and a labor-P. R. M. sponsored leftist candidate is considered probable.

If the "miracle" of a free election is permitted it will mark a tremendous advance in Mexican political science. To realize its significance it is only necessary to recall that 10 years ago Gen. Alvaro Obregon, President-elect, was assasinated, reputedly for political reasons. And that one year later Gen. Francisco Serrano and 12 followers were shot merely because of the General's presidential aspirations.

Berengaria Sails On Last Voyage— To the Scrapyard

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Dec. 6 (AP)—The liner Berengaria, once one of the finest and largest ships afloat, today sailed on its last voyage—to the scrapyard at Jarrow.

All shipping in Southampton docks joined in a mournful salute as the 52,101-ton liner put out to sea.

The Berengaria, the German Imperator until it became a World War prize, was taken out of service after three mysterious fires aboard it last spring. Then the Cunard Line announced it would be broken up.

Sir John Parvis bought the 26-year-old vessel for $500,000 in order to give scrapyard work to Jarrow unemployed. Sir John, a Member of Parliament, for years has interested himself in jobless shipyard workers in the Jarrow area.

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Mexican Candidate



Manuel Avila Camacho

Mexican Minister of National Defense. As head of the Army he opposes the policies of the Confederation of Mexican Labor and is a possible presidential candidate.

Storm Funds Used For Other Repairs, Witness Testifies

Admission that considerable work done with storm appropriation funds at the Salem Teachers' College was not occasioned by the Sept. 21 hurricane and flood, was made today by Sylvester B. Treadway, Chief Engineer of the College, who testified at the continued public hearing of charges of illegal spending of emergency appropriations for repair of storm damage.

The charges were brought yesterday by Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, who stated that the Federation's challenge of the $26,635 Salem contract was merely the beginning of a series of challenges of other contracts under the $19,500,000 storm appropriation.

The State House hearing was adjourned at 1 p. m. until next Tuesday at 11 a. m. to give the Attorney-General, Paul A. Dever, who was presiding, opportunity to visit the campuses of a half-dozen State Teachers Colleges through the State.

Mr. Dever announced his itinerary and said that officials of the State Department of Education and contractors, who are under fire, and officials of the Taxpayers' Federation may accompany him, if they desire.

Mr. Treadway stated that not all of the 1,270 barberry bushes removed by Tree-Lands Inc., under the $26,635 contract were damaged by the hurricane but that many had reached the limit of their existence.

Questioned by Dever

In answer to a question from Mr. Paul Dever, Mr. Treadway said that regrading and levelling of the playground and the parking space, accomplished under the contract, were not made necessary by hurricane damage.

Attorney General Dever asked "In order to restore conditions as they

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Flag Salute Branded Step To Hitlerism

Counsel for Bay State man pleads school law tramples rights of religious liberty.

Massachusetts' flag salute law is "an opening wedge to permit the same situation here as obtains today in Germany, where the State is supreme and all religious freedom has disappeared."

This stricture of the law of 1935, requiring a salute to the National Emblem and a pledge of allegiance in public schoolrooms of the Commonwealth, came in Federal Court today when counsel for William A. Johnson of Deerfield, Mass., whose three minor children have been barred from a South Deerfield school for refusing to salute, presented the case for Mr. Johnson.

The Deerfield father, who is a member of the religious sect, Jehovah's Witnesses, came before the three-judge court sitting to decide a Constitutional issue raised in a petition brought by Mr. Johnson seeking an immediate injunction to restrain the Deerfield School Committee from enforcing the law against himself and his three children.

Legal Representatives

Olin R. Moyle represented the petitioner, District Attorney-elect of Franklin County, John W. Heselton, represented the Town of Deerfield. In court also were Assistant District Attorneys J. Burke Sullivan and Daniel J. Doherty, former Commander of the American Legion. Justices on the bench were George H. Bingham of the Circuit Court of Appeals and Elisha H. Brewster and George C. Sweeney of the Federal District Court.

In his resumé of the case, Mr. Moyle said the petitioner and his children "sincerely and honestly believed any salute was an obeisance contrary to the law of Almighty God." He said the children refused the pledge and the salute on Oct. 14 and that their father subsequently was notified by the School Committee that continued refusal would mean expulsion.

Mr. Moyle contended the requirements of the law constituted a violation of the Constitutional rights to freedom of speech and interfered with religious worship. He said neither the Court nor the School Board had the right to determine whether the petitioner's objections were valid religious beliefs.

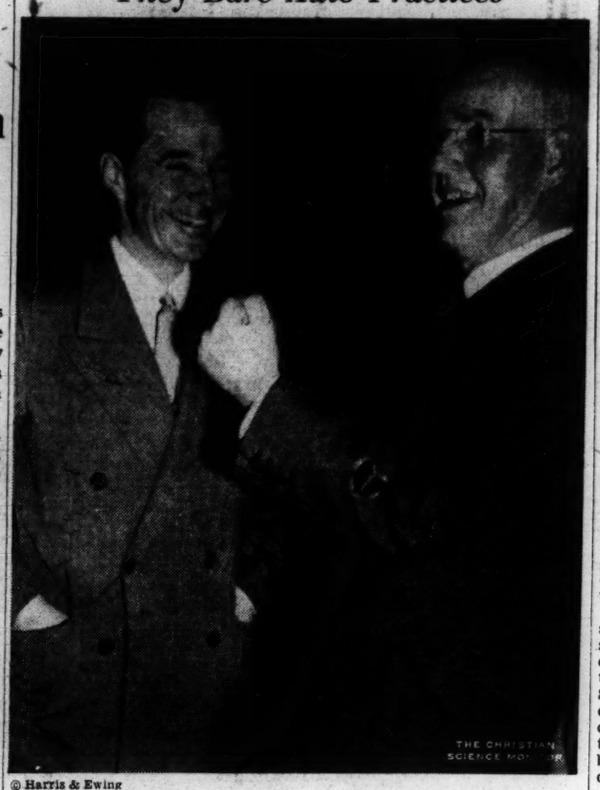
"Chiseling" Charged

On the legal side, Mr. Moyle presented that while Massachusetts, New Jersey, Georgia, and California State courts have ruled the law constitutional, these adverse rulings in the case of his client constitute a radical departure from established rights—"a chiseling off of religious freedom."

Mr. Heselton told the court the town of Deerfield planned no criminal action against Mr. Johnson until the case was decided.

The Court took the pleadings under advisement and asked counsel to submit memoranda by Monday.

They Bare Auto Practices



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Edsel Ford
President of Ford Motor Company.

Alvan Macauley
President of the Packard Motor Company.

Report of Monopoly hearing: Financial Page.

Splitting Profits in Wages Is Best Way, Edsel Ford Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—The best form of industrial profit-sharing is high wages, Edsel Ford told the special Senate subcommittee investigating the subject today.

Describing methods by which the Ford Motor Company has distributed over $100,000,000 to its workers above the estimated "going" wage level, Mr. Ford expressed apprehension lest so-called incentive taxation lead to government interference in business.

The best encouragement to business, Mr. Ford said, would be tax reduction.

Mr. Ford also told the two-man subcommittee that the Ford Company had never had any serious labor trouble.

Edsel Ford was called as witness because of his company's reputation for high wages. Senator Clyde L. Herring (D) of Iowa is chairman of the subcommittee, of which Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan is also a member. This was the second day on which Mr. Ford took the stand, having appeared yesterday before the O'Mahoney Monopoly Committee. As he seated himself he automatically raised his right hand to be sworn.

"That's all right," said the chairman, laughing. "You don't need to be sworn. I know you well enough to take your word without an oath. Just go ahead in your own way."

"That's rather difficult," said Mr. Ford.

"We know that the Ford Company were pioneers in high wages and profit sharing," said Senator Vandenberg encouragingly.

The Famous $5 Day

"Since 1914," began Edsel, "it has been the policy of our company to pay over the going rate of wages. In January, 1914, we announced the $5 a day rate. The going rates were then 34 cents an hour. We raised this by 28½ cents, making $5 a day for the eight-hour day. That system continued till 1920."

The profit sharing factor had later been absorbed into a straight $6 a day wage, he said. Minimum basic wages had been raised or lowered occasionally with business conditions. The basic pay is $6 a day at present.

"How much have you paid out in excess of the standard wage?" asked Senator Vandenberg.

"Between 1914 and 1919 the figure was $77,645,000," said witness, explaining that thereafter the procedure was changed.

The Senators accepted the thesis that direct high wages is a form of profit sharing and noted the $77,000,000 item as the first phase of the Fords' expenditures.

Mr. Ford explained that a so-called cash bonus system was instituted under which the company paid out $6,750,000 a year for two years, 1919-1920, or $13,500,000. This plan was discarded Jan. 1, 1921, and regular wages were increased to take up the amount.

Started in 1920

Meanwhile, he said, the present plan had been started in 1920, under which employees have the privilege of depositing part of wages and salary up to 25 per cent at a guaranteed fixed interest, plus a profit-sharing bonus. Originally the interest was 6 per cent but now it is 4½ per cent. Semiannual special returns are made on such investments amounting to around 10 per cent. This would make the deposits bring as high as 16 per cent per year.

"How much money have employees invested?" inquired the chairman.

"At the maximum it was $22,000,000; today it is $14,000,000."

"What is the fund invested in?"

Mr. Ford wasn't quite sure about the answer at first, but later said it was carried as a "separate account," the money payable on demand to the employee. Up to June, 1938, he said, $27,813,000 had been paid out on employees' money thus invested, of

(Continued on Page 18, Column 5)

U.S. and Spain: Shift Seen To Loyalist Cause

Food shipment urged to aid civilians — Effect of Franco victory on New World studied.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 — A changed attitude toward the Spanish Civil War has emerged here in official quarters from the general re-examination of American foreign policy following the Munich settlement. While no official commitments have yet been made, and while tentative decisions are subject to revision, it can be stated that at the present time American diplomacy is veering steadily in the direction of extending some aid to the Spanish Loyalist Government.

This does not necessarily mean any Administration intiative to persuade Congress to lift the embargo on shipment of American munitions to Spain. While friends of the Spanish Government have been preoccupied for over a year with this objective, official opinion here leans to the assumption that it would be an ineffective and unnecessarily controversial step.

Instead of thinking in terms of lifting the embargo and making possible sale of munitions, high quarters are thinking rather in terms of food—measures which would provide essential food for the millions of near-starving refugees who have crowded into the small area left to the Spanish Government and taxed the food reserves of the Government almost to the limit.

Question of Costs

How this policy will develop is not altogether clear. So far it has been primarily a question of canvassing the need in Spain and hunting for formulas whereby the American food supplies could be applied to meet the lack in Spain. The only direct step yet taken has been by the American Red Cross which is in the process of completing an initial shipment of 60,000 barrels of flour. The major problem is money. While the Red Cross has found it possible to obtain wheat at very low prices, get the milling done almost for nothing in the form of a contribution to humarte relief, and obtain reduced transportation rates, there is still some cost.

To send over enough food to make a really appreciable dent on the shortage in Loyalist Spain would cost money which the Federal Government cannot legally provide so far as has yet been determined.

The provisions of food recommends itself strongly here as a means of aiding the predicament of the Spanish Government because it can be justified on purely humanitraian grounds. The sale of munitions would be a form of involvement which, since the embargo has been in effect for nearly two years, might involve serious international as well as domestic complications. But there is a genuine need for the food.

Precedents Are Cited

League of Nations experts have established the fact that there are 3,000,000 persons who fall into the category of refugees and a total of 12,000,000 persons who are faced with a real danger of starvation.

There is a long record of precedent for such action. At a time when American diplomacy was

(Continued on Page 6, Column 8)

Signs for Reich



Wide World

Joachim von Ribbentrop
German Foreign Minister

New Zealand Acts To Bar Payments From Gold Store

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Dec. 6 (AP)—New Zealand suspended redemption of Reserve Bank notes in sterling today and announced control of imports and licensing for exports.

The Finance Ministry said the drastic measures were intended to enable the Government to conserve its sterling funds and to insure that the Dominion's national, municipal, and private debts are met when due.

The Ministry said plans were being made for an internal loan for public works and railways.

New Zealand, through the measures of foreign exchange supervision announced today, becomes the first nation of the British Commonwealth of Nations to abandon free trading conditions and to establish a system of control more on the lines adopted by the totalitarian countries.

The action of the Wellington Government is the result of pressure on the New Zealand pound brought about through allowing too many imports into the country, to match the limited exports. The Government has now taken measures to ration the purchases from abroad, thereby easing the pressure on the pound. Since travelers account for a considerable movement of currency, the effects of the measure are likely to be felt immediately by New Zealanders traveling abroad.

New Zealand, for the time being at least, will now be associated with those tightly-controlled nations in which permission must be obtained for trading abroad.

Socialist New Zealand faces debt crisis: Page 2.

Berlin-Paris Pact Pledges Border Peace

Germany renounces all territorial claims on France in declaration of pacific relations.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Dec. 6—Germany solemnly renounces all territorial claims against France, apparently including colonies as well as Alsace Lorraine, in the "pacific relations and good neighbor" accord signed in Paris today by the Foreign Ministers of the two countries.

Joachim von Ribbentrop fixed his signature for the Reich to the two cream-colored sheets of vellum which were signed by Georges Bonnet for France.

Giving the widest scope to territorial guarantees, the pact, in its second paragraph, declares:

"The two Governments declare that between their countries no question of a territorial order remains in suspense and they solemnly recognize as definite the frontier between their countries as it is traced at present."

In Effect Immediately

The declaration, as it is officially termed, becomes effective immediately. It was signed in the historic Salon d'Horloge or clock room at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs where just a little more than a decade ago the now all but forgotten Kellogg-Briand pact for the outlawry of war was concluded.

Does the same fate await this pact was the question uppermost in the thought of many who watched the simple ceremony in the ornate gilded salon, while outside along the Quai d'Orsay and surrounding streets thousands of police and Mobile Guards watched to prevent any hostile demonstration.

Extraordinary precautions were taken to avoid any incidents upon the arrival of the German Foreign Minister whose train was diverted to the little-used Invalides Station across the street from the Quai d'Orsay Palace. No shouts welcomed Herr von Ribbentrop and his party, and no Swastikas were visible in the Capital. In short the reception could be described otherwise as polite but cool.

Text of Declaration

The official French text of the accord reads:

"Bonnet, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic, and von Ribbentrop, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the German Reich, acting in the name and under the order of their Governments, are agreed to what follows, during their meeting in Paris the sixth of December, 1938:

"The French Government and the German Government share fully the conviction that pacific relations and good neighborliness between France and Germany constitute one of the essential elements of the consolidation of the European situation and of the maintenance of general peace.

"The two Governments will use in consequence all their strength to assure the developments in this direction of relations between their countries. The two Governments state that between their countries no question of a territorial order rests in suspense and they recognize solemnly as the definitive border between their countries such as it is actually established.

"The two Governments are resolved under the reserve of their particular relations with third powers to remain in contact on all questions interesting their two countries and to consult mutually in case the future developments of these questions should risk leading to international difficulties.

"The two governments have signed the present declaration, which becomes immediately effective, made in two copies, in the French and German languages."

Press Divided on Merits

French opinion regards Herr von Ribbentrop's visit and the declaration itself with mingled hope and skepticism. The press splits along party lines, papers of the Left condemning the accord as a dangerous illusion which will only serve to put the French nation to sleep until Germany gets ready to tear up one more scrap of paper; while papers of the Right point out that "the pact is better than an ultimatum" and support the idea of attempting to improve relations with the Germans although at the same time emphasizing the necessity of keeping powder dry and building up French strength.

Many observers of course ask what Germany's attitude will be toward Italian claims to Tunisia and Corsica, which Premier Edouard Daladier in a statement yesterday vigorously rejected. It is possible that M. Bonnet and Herr von Ribbentrop discussed the question this afternoon, but it was not raised prior to signature of the accord.

One aspect of the accord today which many observers overlook is the attitude of the average Frenchman, of the man in the street. While it is difficult to generalize, extensive inquiries made by The Christian Science Monitor correspondent indicate that, though the Franco-German agreement may be a mere maneuver in the minds of diplomats, there are millions of peace-loving citizens in France who felt that Munich was the beginning of a real pacification between France and Germany, and who regard today's accord prayerfully as a further step along the right road toward understanding and permanent peace between two neighbors.

Intimate Message from Washington

World Stability and America's Future in the Orient Depend on Philippines Economy, but Public Nods and Dozes

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Not a great deal of attention has been paid to the report of an American-Philippine Joint Commission on the Islands' problems, which was issued last week, got one day's headline, and dropped out of sight. Actually, the report concerns the very crux of American involvement in the Far East and, from the long-range viewpoint, might be as important to this Republic, and to world stability, as the Lima Conference and the refugee problem all rolled into one.

For over a third of a century, the Stars and Stripes has waved over those almost fabulous islands, with their 13,000,000 inhabitants, their immense resources—mineral and agricultural—and their strategic position a few hundred miles from the Asiatic Mainland and directly in the midst of Japan's oceanic sphere of influence. They are a buffer-archipelago between Japan and the East Indian possessions of Britain, the Netherlands, and France. They may soon be the nearest point to beleaguered China where a western power has still an ample foothold. They may be the last door in the East which Japan has not slammed.

On the surface, last week's report concerned dull economic subjects—trade relations between the United States and the Philippines. Not a word was said directly in the report about re-examining political relations between the two countries. There was no mention of an American naval base. And therefore many observers pigeon-holed the documents—if they had a big enough pigeonhole, since they comprised four hefty volumes—and said: "Purely economic. No interest in this dramatic world."

Recipe for Independence

Nothing could be farther from the fact. Actually, the report contains the most specific recipe for keeping the Islands independent of their mighty neighbor to the north. That remedy is not a military guarantee from the United States, which would be most difficult to deliver. It is internal economic stability, which in turn makes for political stability. In short, the report shows how the Philippines can save themselves by a gradual 20-year adjustment to an independent economy to match the political independence now contemplated.

During the years that the United States has been in the Philippines, steady progress has been made toward political independence. Just as steady progress has been made toward economic dependence. The insular economy is now solidly knit into the American market. To cut those ties brusquely, in this world of trade barriers and prohibitions almost everywhere else, would clearly mean to throw the Philippines into economic chaos. Even in 1941, when, under the Independence Act, an import tax of 5 per cent was to have been imposed on all Philippine exports to this country, restrictive effects such as unemployment and suffering would have been felt in the urban region round Manila. In a few years more, agrarian troubles probably would have been felt all over the Islands. And this economic strain would almost certainly have brought political instability along with it.

Such internal disruptions would have been the best possible preparation for the intervention of a powerful neighbor, advancing not only with the possibly specious lure of a compensatory market, but with military power of intervention just as soon as disorders gave the excuse.

First Defense, Economic

It is easy to see that the first contribution to Philippine self-defense should be economic, and if the United States wishes to remain isolated from trouble in the Philippines, perhaps the best way is to take the easy steps now to see that the islands are able to attain economic, as well as political, independence and stability. Certainly any Japanese intervention in the Philippines would put American public opinion under an unprecedented strain.

But will Congress see things that way? That is the rub. Congressional opinion has been dominated in the past by American producers, anxious to block Philippine competition. Such competition, of course, is nothing like what it was before 1932. Now domestic sugar producers are well barricaded behind a quota which enables the industry to flourish; cottonseed and animal fats producers are also protected by an excise tax. But, alas, there is always the possibility that, if the Philippines are under the American flag or enjoy special trade relationships, the present restrictions will be relaxed. So a considerable part of Congress is unqualifiedly for Philippine independence, the sooner the better, economically as well as politically.

This school of thinking does not recognize that the royal road to involvement in the Islands is to hurl them into economic and political instability. To this group, isolation means simply putting your head into the sand and letting the wind blow.

But the Joint Committee has prepared a very able document. It needs friends in Congress. It has White House approval. Yet it may have to wait long for enthusiastic sponsors on Capitol Hill, and violent controversy seems bound to arise. Once again, it will be a battle between narrow protectionist interests and a broader type of world policy. It is an uphill struggle.

The Committee's recommendations are adroit, however. They stick substantially to the import tax system for the initial five-year period of 1941-45, and merely propose in essence to keep on raising tariffs by 5 per cent a year until the full 100 per cent is reached. The scheme sounds reasonable. If enacted, it can be Congress's greatest contribution to a stable Philippines and stable American relations with the entire Orient.

Erwin D. Canham

Roosevelt Reiterates Plans To Push Ahead With Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—President Roosevelt came back to his desk in the White House today fortified by another speech in which he declared in general but unqualified terms his intention to go forward.

Now it remains to be seen whether the way ahead will consist of an aggressive legislative program to retrieve such measures as the executive reorganization bill, or whether it will aim at economic control objectives by the roundabout road of the new national defense program, or whether we are in for a period of legislative-executive stalemate.

Basically, as the President said, the objectives of his Administration remain just the same as they have been for six years: "fighting liberalism" whose purpose is "to meet new social and economic needs through recognized processes of government."

Problems Must Be Met

"Because we live in an era of acceleration," he said, "we can no longer trust to the evolution of future decades to meet these problems. They rise before us today and they must be met today."

Thus, in the credo laid down at Chapel Hill, the President comes back to Washington a few weeks before the new Congress meets with a new obligation to go ahead—an obligation based upon the plight of democracy in the world.

Challenge of Democracy

"What America does or fails to do in the next few years," he said in terms reminiscent of all his post-Munich declarations, "has a far greater bearing and influence on the history of the human race for centuries to come than most of us who are here teday can ever conceive. We are not only the largest and most powerful democracy in the whole world, but many other democracies look to us for leadership that world democracy may survive."

In another key paragraph, the President presented the advantages and the challenge of democracy in the world today when he said: "There may be those in the world who believe that a regimented people, whose every thought and action is directed by one man, may give some people a type of security which is pleasing to them. But what-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Three More Air Lines Plan Survey Flights Over Atlantic

Survey flights across the Atlantic, in preparation for regular passenger and freight service, will be commenced next spring by three more air lines, one American, one French, and one Italian, John E. Slater, Executive Vice-President of American Export Lines, declared today on his return from Europe.

The American concern will be a subsidiary of Mr. Slater's own steamship line. His aim, Mr. Slater said, will be to have regular commercial flights in operation by the end of 1940 or early 1941. For more than a year, two other firms, one American and one British, have been conducting survey flights for a proposed service.

Mr. Slater debarked from the American Export Liner Excambion after a 10-week stay abroad, during which he visited airports and conferred with air line officials of France, Germany, Syria, and Egypt. His planes are to link the United States with Mediterranean ports, and indirectly with Paris and Berlin, as American Export steamers do now in slower fashion.

Activities of the American Export Company's steamships and air craft will be closely co-ordinated, Mr. Slater said. The vessels, of which six or seven are always at sea, will act as floating weather stations for the airplanes, reporting on conditions by radio. The ships already are gathering weather data four or five times a day experimentally, he said.

Disclosing further plans of his company, the air line executive said a two-engine, 35,000-pound flying boat, now under construction, will be used for the experimental flights next year. The regular craft, to be used later, will weigh around 100,000 pounds, have four engines and a capacity for 40 passengers.

Boston is definitely a possibility as a port of call for the trans-Atlantic service, Mr. Slater said, since it would provide a refueling station several hours nearer Europe than New York.

British War Minister Places New Men in Army Key Posts

LONDON, Dec. 6 (AP)—War Minister Leslie Hore-Belisha named new officers to four key military jobs yesterday in the third big turnover since he took control of Britain's Army 18 months ago.

Lieut.-Gen. W. K. Venning was appointed Quartermaster General to the forces, replacing Gen. Sir Reginald May, whose tenure expires Feb. 2.

Lieut.-Gen. W. D. S. Brownrigg was named Director General of the Territorial Army succeeding Gen. Sir Walter Kirke next August.

Lieut.-Gen. R. H. Haining, now general officer commanding British forces in Palestine, was named general officer commanding the Western Command at Chester, replacing Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry C. Jackson next August.

Maj.-Gen. M. G. H. Barker was appointed to succeed General Haining in Palestine.

Maj. Gen. G. J. Giffard was named Military Secretary to the War Minister to succeed Lieut.-Gen. Brownrigg.

Six months after he was named head of the War Ministry, Mr. Hore-Belisha announced a drastic "spring cleaning" in the War Office when he promoted Vicsount Gort, his Military Secretary, over the heads of a score of generals as chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Ministry of Munitions?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Whether a Ministry of Munitions should be established within the Government to co-ordinate armament making and the speeding up of defense measures is a question which has been the subject of vigorous debate in Britain.

The major argument advanced in favor of the plan is that a Ministry of Supply would have to be established in time of war and that it should not be left to hasty improvisation under the stress of crisis.

It is also claimed that such a ministry would cut through red tape and prevent overlapping by placing the whole of the rearmament work under one authority.

This, it is claimed, would speed up production because negotiations with manufacturers, with labor, and with suppliers of raw materials would be simultaneous.

Another argument used in favor of establishing a Ministry of Supply immediately is that to do so would reassure the people of Britain who have become seriously perturbed at the extent of the weaknesses and defects that have come to public knowledge in connection with the plans for rearmament so far put into operation.

Two main arguments are used against the immediate formation of the Ministry.

One is that unless wide powers of compulsion—such as are admittedly necessary in war but are undesirable in peace—were accorded it, it would not only not speed up production but would slow it down.

The other is that the existing voluntary arrangements are working well already, and that to disturb them would create distress and reduce the great fund of good will upon which reliance can now be placed for defense effort in peacetime.

To the argument that a Ministry of Munitions would cut through red tape and prevent overlapping the answer is given that this is already done completely by the existing Ministry of Defense.

It is admitted that serious defects have come to light in the defense measures so far taken, but it is claimed that these are now being remedied. It is also argued that so far as the future is concerned any remaining gaps will be filled by an independent committee now to be set up with access to the Prime Minister. In this way any weaknesses that may be disclosed will be looked into and remedied even if vested interests oppose such action.

It is explained that the reason why the immediate formation of a Ministry of Munitions would slow down production is that changes in method would be necessitated which would upset the existing arrangements.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the British Prime Minister, declared in Parliament with characteristic frankness: "It is a good thing in peacetime," he said, "never to attempt to get by force what you can get by agreement and good will."

King's Message To Belfast Asks For Co-operation

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Dec. 6 (AP)—King George sent a message to the new session of the Ulster Parliament today saying he hoped the new Anglo-American trade agreement would promote employment and help the Northern Ireland linen industry.

The statement, read by the Ulster Governor, the Duke of Abercorn, expressed the opinion that the international situation was "considerably improved."

The King also foreshadowed new legislation to deal with the protection and welfare of young people, housing, and the establishment of an agricultural wages board.

He also suggested that England's new divorce laws be adopted in Ulster, and asked for co-operation in the national "keep fit" campaign.

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Dec. 6 (AP)—The newly-erected Gaelic Athletic Association Hall near Dungannon, Tyrone, was wrecked by three bombs today.

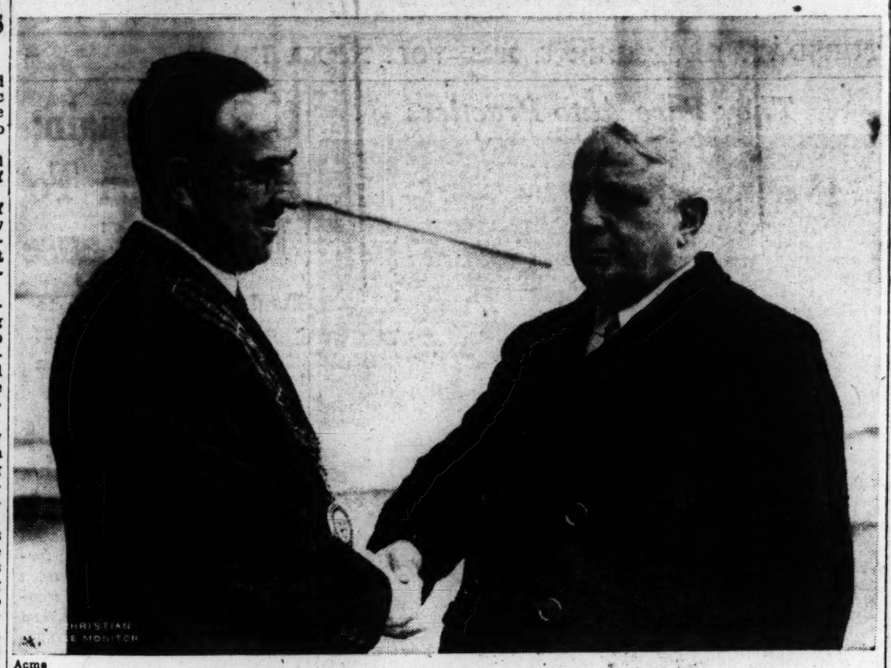
The bombing was believed to be in protest against the playing of Sunday games by Association teams and the displaying of the tri-color or Eire (Southern Ireland).

Church Leaders Assail Religious Persecution

WASHINGTON (AP)—Roman Catholic and Protestant Church leaders joined with Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska in a call Dec. 5 for "moral rearmament" against racial and religious persecution throughout the world.

The need for a union of religion and democracy to protest current outbreaks of "intolerance" was the theme of speeches prepared for delivery at a mass meeting of all faiths in Constitution Hall.

The Camera Views the News

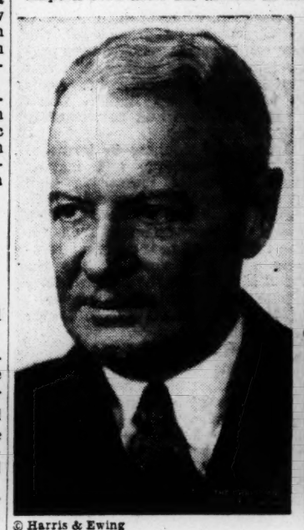


Acme

American Senator Takes Post-Election Voyage

James J. Davis, United States Senator from Pennsylvania and a former Secretary of Labor in three Republican Cabinets, called on the Mayor of Southampton soon after his arrival in England.

The Senator is shown at the right as he is being welcomed by the Mayor, Councilor A. H. Powdrill. Senator Davis' parents emigrated to the United States from Tredegar, South Wales.



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Capitol Architect

This is a recent photograph of David Lynn, who rose to his present post after a long service at Washington.



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Career Woman

Miss Margaret M. Hanna, U. S. Consul at Geneva, is soon to retire from the State Department after 43 years' service.



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Industrial Analyst

Carroll Daugherty, the recently-named chief economist of the Wage-Hour Administration, took a leading part in steel survey.



Wide World

They Own Their Own Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Forty men were not sure of their jobs. While they were debating they were called to hear the reading of the will of their employer. Forty men walked out, each a stockholder in the $200,000 business. This was the legacy of Mr. Charles C. Belknap, head of the Belknap Glass Company, who is said to have received his start in business through a similar gift.

Socialist New Zealand Faces Debt Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—That the Socialist Government of Premier Michael J. Savage would have to face difficult times has for some time been clear to financial observers. For while the country has pushed up its exports to new heights it also hoisted imports (a considerable amount of them automobiles and gasoline) to such an extent that the country was much worse off, on balance, than it had been in the boom year 1929 and a long way past the stability of even the depression years.

or this is a debtor country. British bondholders hold a subtsantial stake in New Zealand, it is largely with their money that the country has been developed, and every year interest on those bonds must be met in London. This interest can be paid in only one way; by the credits developed in normal trade. If those credits should not be available the London balances accumulated by past trading years would have to be utilized in order that the country's obligations might be kept.

In the past, the more conservative governments in this country have been able to raise new loans in London each year and thus lighten the burden of interest. But London financiers look distrustfully at a Socialist Government in New Zealand, and Finance Minister Walter Nash, rather than face a rebuff or pay high interest rates, has declared against any foreign borrowing at all. He has even paid off loans which matured abroad.

Doubt About New Loan

But Mr. Nash is now approaching a test of his policy and of his financial ability.

For in January, 1940, he has to meet a maturity of $85,000,000 in London bonds, bearing interest at 3½ per cent. Present signs are he cannot renew this loan on favorable terms, he cannot build up a trade balance large enough to pay it off without disorganizing the import trade and thus crippling his own revenue, and he must meet the maturity. He has a year in which to devise methods to meet this problem; but it is difficult to see what he can achieve in that time. In any case by the end of 1939 Socialism in New Zealand is going to be under pressure of a sort it has not had to face before.

Treasury figures for the half-year ending Sept. 30 revealed that virtually all items of revenue had shown decreases as compared with the 1937 figures. This was expected, since Finance Minister Nash has not held strictly to revenue financing in the past election year, relying much on loans to keep the extended public works plans of the Government in gear.

While the trade balance issue has become serious, another difficulty for the Government is the fact that the steady flow of workers' savings into the State Savings Banks, which the Government has found its readiest source of internal loans, has greatly diminished. The excess of deposits over withdrawals for the year ended Aug. 31 was only one third of the figure for the previous 12 months; a hint that living costs are at last catching up on wages. And since August, according to the Government statistician, there have been extremely heavy withdrawals. If these credits are going to dry up, the Government will have a serious problem to solve.

Local Governments Need Money

There are other signs of a financial tightening up. Local governments which were promised financial aid by the Government, so that they might put their development schemes into operation on loans bearing interest at 3½ per cent when the market rate was one half per cent higher, have found they cannot get this promised monetary aid. Moreover, the credit pool in London established by years of careful trading, has been slowly diminishing.

Three years ago this pool, built up by favorable export balances, stood at $207,000,000. It was an admirable cushion against any upsets consequent on Socialist experiments. Today the credits in that pool stand at only $80,000,000. Of these holdings the Reserve Bank's share in 1935 was $99,000,000. In October it was only $45,000,000. The Government has explained this drop by declaring that in the last three years the country has been buying commodities for which it starved during the depression years. It is generally recognized that there has been something of an orgy of spending, and that the firms which have been reporting good business in the third year of Socialist Government have virtually all been retail organizations

Independent Finland Comes of Age

Prouder of its progress in industry and the arts than in reputation as No. 1 debt-payer.

Its 21 years of statehood marked by extension of communications and rise in educational system.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Dec. 6—This country—21 years old today—is getting rather tired of its debt-paying reputation. "Dear little Finland pays in full" is what Finns mostly hear from visiting Americans, and they wish somebody would turn the record over and play the other side.

Of course they have paid their bills.

But they're quite justifiably anxious to be recognized for other things as well. And in view of the remarkable strides Finland has made since it achieved national identity two decades ago, it is scant wonder that the Finns feel they have something better than debt-payment to recommend them.

With its Declaration of Independence on Dec. 6, 1917, Finland started the full stature of statehood with almost nothing but debt and disorder. Now Finland has built railway, steamship and air lines, worked out its own monetary and judiciary systems, and developed extensive manufacturing and export industries. Paralleling this physical growth, it has founded an educational system, fostered a broad public health program, and evolved a literary, musical, and artistic life to the point that it is now possible to speak of a "Finnish school" or "Finnish tradition" in these fields.

Economically, Finland's 21 years may be divided into two periods, the twenties, an interlude of severe inflation, and the thirties, a time of settling into a sound and steady growth. Even now, the difficulties of those twenties are still so vivid to many Finns that they prefer not to discuss them or to recall such grievous spectacles as banks lending money at 10 per cent or more and paying up to seven on savings. But the thirties have brought about the solidifying of Finland's business, manufacturing, and export life—and from this development came that wearisome accomplishment, the payment of Finland's debt to the United States.

Vast Supplies of Timber

Half of Finland is blanketed with valuable timber, and most of this stumpage is within easy reach of the numberless streams which race across the country. In the days of wooden ships, these timber resources gave Finland an important place in shipbuilding and on the seas. But with the dominance of the steel ships, the Finns have found that their lack of adequate iron ore has forced them to find other channels for their vast timber output.

And thus it is that Finland has become one of the top-flight timber-product countries. Its saw-milling has been on the downward curve in recent years and seems destined to continue in decreasing importance. But this decline is more than offset by the rise of cellulose manufacture. The southern half of the country is packed with pulp and paper plants, many of them under partial Government ownership, but not to the extent that is found in some other countries.

Yet paper and pulp may not remain the major foundation of Finland's economy if the present visions of its bankers and industrialists reach fruition. For additional business development is being pushed along three lines; shipping, mining, chemical manufacture. Deploring their vanished sea-faring pre-eminence, the Finns are determined to win much of it back and are building ships and projecting lines to North and South America and a long list of other places.

As for minerals, Finland draws wealth from its extensive copper reserves at Outokumpu, in the eastern part of the country, and hopes one day to bring its deposits of low grade iron, gold, and other ores to a profitable point. And the growing interest in chemical manufacture finds evidence in plants under both Finnish and British ownership for the production of liquid chlorine and an expanding variety of other industrial chemicals.

Of the 3,800,000 persons living in Finland, about one half are dependent on farming. This production is not yet a significant factor in the nation's export figures, but the farming community does just about make the country self-sufficient in the matter of food.

Progress in Cultural Fields

Happily Finland's occupation with commercial matters has not threatened to reach the stage of preoccupation. And there is an abundance of names besides Jean Sibelius, the composer, to bear out this statement.

Within Sibelius' own field there have been an impressive number of outstanding figures, many of them confined to their native sod but others, like Yrjö Kilpenen and Uuno Klami, known and extensively played abroad.

Among singers and dancers, Finland is to be credited with a number of names, prominent among them the handsome Finnish girl who has often appeared in London and on the continent, a "youngster" with the rippling name of Aulikki Rautawara.

But though the Finns are trying to work up a theatrical background, they are like the Swedes in preferring current American plays. Thus the leading stage in Helsingfors recently has a run of "Yes, My Darling Daughter."

Finland's literary history dates from far back in the days of the Grand Duchy, or even into the time of the Swedish occupation, and so cannot all be ascribed to its period of coming of age. But there are a number of latter-day Finnish writers who have perhaps been a little more intimately identified with their country's life than Sally Salminen.

Contributions to Literature

Easily the leading prose writer of independent Finland is Frans Emil Sillanpää, whose active career began in 1916 and thus exactly parallels the growth of the Finnish Republic. Many of Sillanpää's works have been translated into German, and of course into Swedish. But unfortunately the only one which has been rendered into English is "Nuorena Nukkunut," which usually is translated as "Fallen Asleep While Young" but might as well be referred to by its somewhat smoother Swedish title, "Silja."

Finland's architects, like its athletes, have become too well recognized in recent years to need identification at this late date. But this is not so true of its plastic and pictorial artists. In these fields, especially the former, the Finns have done splendid work. Väinö Aaltonen, considered Finland's foremost sculptor, contributed the memorial plaque which his country gave to the State of Delaware in June of this year in commemoration of the Finns settling there. Another who is becoming known in the United States through the purchase of a number of his pieces by Americans visiting Helsingfors, is Jussi Mäntynen, rated by many non-Finns as one of the foremost animal sculptors of all time.

With so much achievement in so short a space of time, the Finns are full of national pride. To the visitor this is sometimes mildly exasperating. But after all, the Finns are tasting independence for the first time in a thousand years.

Roger L. Simons

'Our Land Is Poor'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Helsingfors, Finland

The Finns have a word for it, born of the generations of struggle against foreign rule. It is "sisu." To say that it means "persistence accompanied by steadfastness of exertion" doesn't quite explain it.

But the national anthem breathes the spirit which that single word evokes:

Our land is poor, as all can tell,
For those who seek but gold.
A stranger scorns its health and fell;
And yet this land, we love full well.
We still—with mountain, wood and wold—
As golden land, this hold."

Reich Colonial Issue Shelved By South African Spokesman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 6—The silence which Mr. Oswald Pirow, Minister of Defense of the Union of South Africa, has maintained on plans for settlement of the German colonial question—plans which he is known to have brought with him on the visits he has just completed to European capitals—indicates the manner in which the international situation has altered during the six weeks that he has been on tour.

Complete absence of any references to various colonial plans he wished to put forward strengthens the belief held in influential circles that Mr. Pirow found the atmosphere in most countries unsympathetic to his proposals, either for a German empire carved out of British, French, Belgian, and Portuguese territories, or for Jewish settlements in Africa. Apparently he has been forced to abandon them.

On the other hand two "official" objectives of the African Cabinet Minister's tour have been successfully completed.

Trade Accords Arranged

Mr. Pirow left South Africa charged with spending £6,000,000 on arms purchases, and with arranging trade agreements. One result of his visit to Rome, during which he had conversations with Premier Mussolini, Foreign Minister Galeazzo Ciano, and Felice Guarneri, Minister of Currencies and Exchanges, is expected to be the conclusion of a trade treaty between Italy and South Africa, negotiations upon which were opened 10 months ago.

Similarly before he left Germany Mr. Pirow signed contracts for airplanes and locomotives, and while in Lisbon and Brussels he made arrangements for new air services.

It is considered significant, however, that Mr. Pirow was not officially announced as Minister of Commerce and Industries until the middle of his European tour. Until Nov. 8 he was only Defense and Railways Minister. Yet it is in the commercial sphere that much of his success here has been achieved.

Prepared Alternative Plan

As Defense Minister, Mr. Pirow was averse to the return to Germany of Tanganyika or Southwest Africa. On his own initiative he had prepared alternative plans involving the formation of a new German colonial empire, built up from territories from Portuguese Angola, the Belgian Congo, French Equatorial Africa, and the British and French Cameroons. He is also believed to have shown sympathy for the plan to settle Jews in Tanganyika.

In informed circles here it is stated that Mr. Pirow's visit to Lisbon on the way to London convinced him that Portugal was unprepared to cede any territory. Similarly in London Mr. Pirow's plans were not well received and were never placed before the Cabinet.

Finds "Drifting Into War"

The final blow came, however, when Mr. Pirow visited Germany. Although he concluded successful trade agreements he was warned not to approach Reichsführer Hitler with either the Tanganyika plan or the "alternative empire plan." Coincident with his visit the German press announced that Germany was not interested in any alternative settlement; it wanted the unequivocal return of its former colonies.

The unwavering opposition Mr. Pirow encountered on all sides is mirrored in his statement last night, warning of the need for a "complete change" in international viewpoints.

"Europe," he declared, "is drifting into war—war which no nation wants but against which every government is preparing.

"Unless there is a complete change of outlook in the next month or two international tension will reach the breaking point during the spring of next year."

Find Adjustment Possible

Mr. Pirow blamed "the drift to war" on "purely psychological factors."

"Even the refugee question—I call it that because it is more than a Jewish problem—is capable of comparatively easy settlement," he said.

"Two things are necessary for such a solution:

"First, money to take the place of assets that refugees are not allowed to take with them.

"Second, land to settle those who have no money or who, in spite of their money, are debarred by immigration laws.

"An international loan for which countries who wish to get rid of their refugees would be responsible, but which would be guaranteed by other great powers would solve the first question.

"As to land, there is more than enough unoccupied, suitable land which could form an entity either as a state or a mandate to settle twice the number of refugees likely to be available.

"What is absent, however, is the willingness both on the part of countries who wish to shed their refugees and of those who profess to feel sorry for them to make any real sacrifice."

Mr. Pirow declared that "the tragedy of the situation" was that, since the settlement of the Czechoslovak issue, "there is no principle at stake which would excuse a war, let alone make one inevitable."

Condor Monoplane On Goodwill Hop Sinks Off Manila

MANILA (AP)—Unable to hold altitude after one of its four motors stalled, the big German Condor monoplane made a forced landing and sank in Manila Harbor Dec. 6 as it neared the end of a non-stop flight from Tokyo. Its crew of five and one passenger were uninjured.

As the plane began settling in shallow water about 200 feet off shore, the six men clambered out on the wing and were rescued by natives in small boats.

Heinz Junfe, Director of the Focke-Wulff Airplane Plant and passenger aboard the ship which recently completed a goodwill flight from Berlin to Tokyo, was brought to Manila in a commercial amphibian plane sent to the scene.

The plane had flown from Tokyo to Manila in 10 hours and 53 minutes. It had previously made a four-hop flight from Berlin to Tokyo. It is the same plane that, then called the "Brandenburg" made a Berlin-NewYork-Berlin flight last August.

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An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Links in Christianity's Chain

Christian Science Recognized as Potent Force for Good: Discovery of Mrs. Eddy Restored Religious Healing to Basis of Jesus' Teachings

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The nineteenth century was especially productive of new religious groups in America. Outstanding among these in its command of public attention and rapid growth was Christian Science. While this term had been used before, it was not until the discovery by Mary Baker Eddy and the fact established that Christianity is truly scientific, that it was used in its present significance.

The discovery of Christian Science came about in a manner little short of the dramatic. In the year 1866 a gentle woman, religiously inclined, was seriously injured in Lynn, Massachusetts, by a fall on the street, so seriously, in fact, that her life was quite despaired of by her friends. Through her faith in a divine Power, she was prompted to turn to the Bible for comfort and healing. The result was release from the conditions resulting from the accident, and she appeared to her friends restored, much to their surprise.

Deeply impressed by her recovery, she turned to study of the Scriptures with greater zest than ever. For three years she thus applied herself during which there was revealed to her the Science of Christianity, the rule and method of Jesus' healing ministry. She then set about to prove her findings. This she did. Numerous cases of diseases were healed, many of them of the so-called incurable type.

When proof had been obtained as to the practicability of her discovery, she then proceeded to give it to the world in a textbook under the title, "Science and Health," first published in 1875. Later the words, "With Key to the Scriptures," were added to the title. So convinced was Mrs. Eddy that Christian Science was the restoration of primitive Christianity, that she had learned the Science of Jesus' work, she was confident that the Christian Church would welcome her discovery with joy. In this she was disappointed. She then set about to establish the "Church of Christ, Scientist," which should "commemorate the word and works of our Master, which should reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing" (Church Manual, p. 17).

Formation of First Church

In April, 1879, the first church was formed, largely by those who had benefited by the healing ministry of Christian Science. The chief cornerstone was declared to be "that Christian Science, as taught and demonstrated by our Master, casts out error, heals the sick, and restores the lost Israel" (Ibid. p. 17). A charter was soon obtained and Mrs. Eddy became the first pastor.

The Church was reorganized in

Fifty-fifth of 56 Articles

1892 and designated as "The First Church of Christ, Scientist." Tenets, rules, and bylaws prepared by Mrs. Eddy were adopted, and the purpose of the Church was stated thus: "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., is designed to be built on the Rock, Christ; even the understanding and demonstration of divine Truth, Life, and Love, healing and saving the world from sin and death; thus to reflect in some degree the Church Universal and Triumphant" (Ibid. p. 19). Thus was the Church of Christ, Scientist, founded upon the healing and redemptive works of primitive Christianity.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, its Leader, first pastor, and author of its textbook, came from Scottish and English ancestry, prominent in the struggle for religious liberty in England and Scotland. Her forebears came to America sometime before the Revolutionary War and settled in New Hampshire. There Mary Baker was born in 1821. She was rather a delicate child, keen of mentality and inclined to spiritual approach. Her education was from private tutors and the schools and academies of the day. She early displayed literary tendencies and was especially precocious in her interest in philosophy and abstruse subjects.

Devoted to Bible Study

As the years went by, her thoughts turned more and more to religious interests. For many years a semi-invalid, she sought various methods of healing, studied homeopathy, and finally arrived at the conclusion that healing was a mental process. The Bible became her center of interest. Thus was she prepared for the revelation which came to her, after long years of ill health, as an answer to her intensive quest for a higher and holier method of healing the ills and sins of the world.

As she more clearly understood the spiritual revelation that came to her with the discovery of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy states that the miracles recorded in the Bible—the healings of sickness and sin, the restoration of the dead, the various demonstrations over generally accepted material law — which had formerly seemed to her supernatural, became divinely natural.

She learned that divine law governs all true phenomena. To her, Christ Jesus became the Master metaphysician, who, because of his unprecedented understanding of the divine nature, and of God's availability to meet the human need through His Christ, healed humanity of its burden of sin and woe. It was this discovery, through divine revelation, that impelled Mrs. Eddy to establish the Church of Christ, Scientist.

Uniform Lessons Prepared

With the publication of the textbook, her cause grew apace. Edition after edition was brought out to meet the demand as the truth spread. Branch churches were organized in America and England. Church services were established and the impersonal pastor declared to be the Bible and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Uniform lessons were prepared, consisting of selections from the Bible and textbook. Sunday Schools were formed, and the healing work went steadily forward.

A substantial church edifice, known as The Mother Church, was erected in Boston, which in less than a decade became inadequate to provide for the congregation. Accordingly, an imposing structure was added and dedicated in 1906. Branches in various countries grew in number until today in every continent and in most civilized countries churches of this denomination are found.

As the Cause grew, supplementary aids were found necessary to the adequate carrying on of the work of disseminating the teachings of Christian Science. In 1883, Mrs. Eddy established a monthly magazine, The Christian Science Journal, as the authorized organ of her Church. In 1898, a weekly magazine was published under the name of the Christian Science Sentinel. In 1890, the Christian Science Quarterly was published, containing the Lesson-Sermon made up of selections from the Bible and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," to be read at all services. Later a German Herald was published, to be followed by similar publications in French, Dutch, and three Scandinavian languages. The Herald is also published in Braille. But this was not all. With her keen sense for humanity's welfare, Mrs. Eddy saw the need for definite reform of the journalism of the time. With her, to discover a need was the signal to undertake to meet it. Accordingly, she directed the founding of the newspaper, The Christian Science Monitor, the first issue of which appeared on Thanksgiving Day, 1908.

Board of Lectureship

In addition to these activities, Mrs. Eddy provided for a Board of Lectureship to carry the message of Christian Science afield by the spoken word. As the necessity arose for correcting false statements and erroneous opinions about the teachings and practice of Christian Science, she planned for Committees on Publication, who should have the province of correcting whatever misstatements should appear in print regarding Christian Science and its Discoverer and Founder. Provisions were also made for public reading rooms where the Bible, Mrs. Eddy's published writings, and all authorized Christian Science literature could be read, borrowed, or purchased.

For more than 60 years these various agencies have been in operation, with the result that the message of Christian Science is today taken throughout the length and breadth of the earth. Its printed word is disseminated in every civilized country, and the spoken word is heard in many lands. Its churches have grown to the number of thousands. Its adherents who have benefited from its healing ministry are unnumbered. Its influence for health and holiness, for public and private virtue, has become generally recognized. The small beginnings wrought in the stress of great mental travail of a single woman have grown into a mighty tree whose branches overspread the whole earth.

Tenets of the Church

The fundamental teachings of Christian Science are best expressed in the tenets of the Church of Christ, Scientist.

"1. As adherents of Truth, we take the inspired Word of the Bible as our sufficient guide to eternal Life.

"2. We acknowledge and adore one supreme and infinite God. We acknowledge His Son, one Christ; the Holy Ghost or divine Comforter; and man in God's image and likeness.

"3. We acknowledge God's forgiveness of sin in the destruction of sin and the spiritual understanding that casts out evil as unreal. But the belief in sin is punished so long as the belief lasts.

"4. We acknowledge Jesus' atonement as the evidence of divine, efficacious Love, unfolding man's unity with God through Christ Jesus the Way-shower; and we acknowledge that man is saved through Christ, through Truth, Life, and Love as demonstrated by the Galilean Prophet in healing the sick and overcoming sin and death.

"5. We acknowledge that the crucifixion of Jesus and his resurrection served to uplift faith to understand eternal Life, even the allness of Soul, Spirit, and the nothingness of matter.

"6. And we solemnly promise to watch, and pray for that Mind to be in us which was also in Christ Jesus; to do unto others as we would have them do unto us; and to be merciful, just, and pure."

Christian Science is an established religion, still in its period of early development, yet which has become recognized as a potent force for good. Its adherents, consecrated to the demonstration of the Christian life, are known for selfless service in the work of improving human conditions. Public recognitions of the beneficent works of Christian Science are many, and its followers humbly devote themselves to the demonstration of the Christ-power as the great healing and redemptive agency for all human ills.

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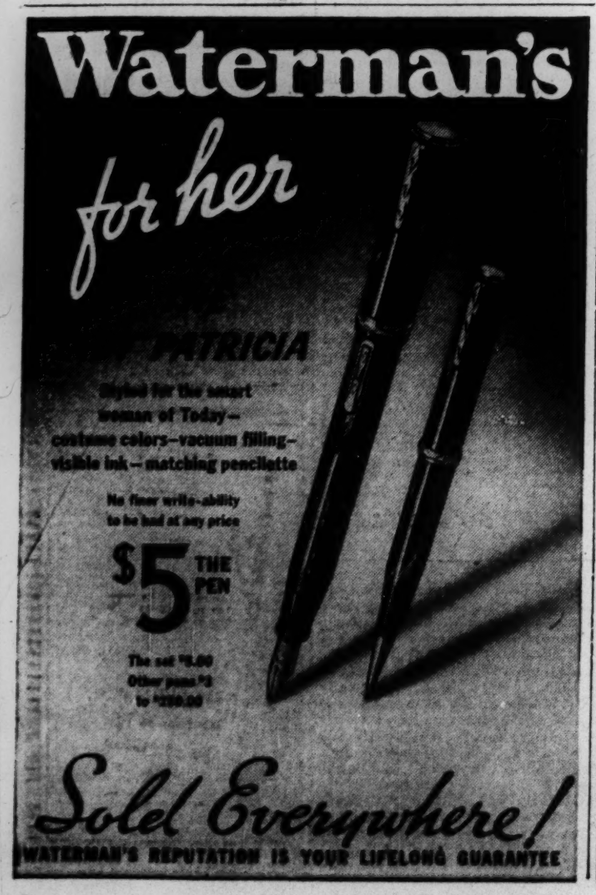
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The flagship of the United States Line, now under construction, will be called the America, John M. Franklin, President of the Company, announced Dec. 5. The name of the vessel was decided upon after several conferences between the company and officials of the Maritime Commission, and it was agreed that this name would best express the country's greatest effort in the merchant marine field, he said.

The America is scheduled for service in the spring of 1940 between the United States and Cobh, channel ports and Hamburg. The vessel will be 723 feet long, 93 feet in beam, 75 feet deep from the promenade deck and is expected to have a gross registered tonnage of about 26,000. It will carry 1,219 passengers in cabin, tourist and third classes and a crew of 639.

The cost of the vessel, which will be the first large passenger steamship commissioned under the new Maritime Commission's schedule of 50 ships a year, will be $16,000,000, the largest single expenditure so far in the $1,250,000,000 program.

Waterman's



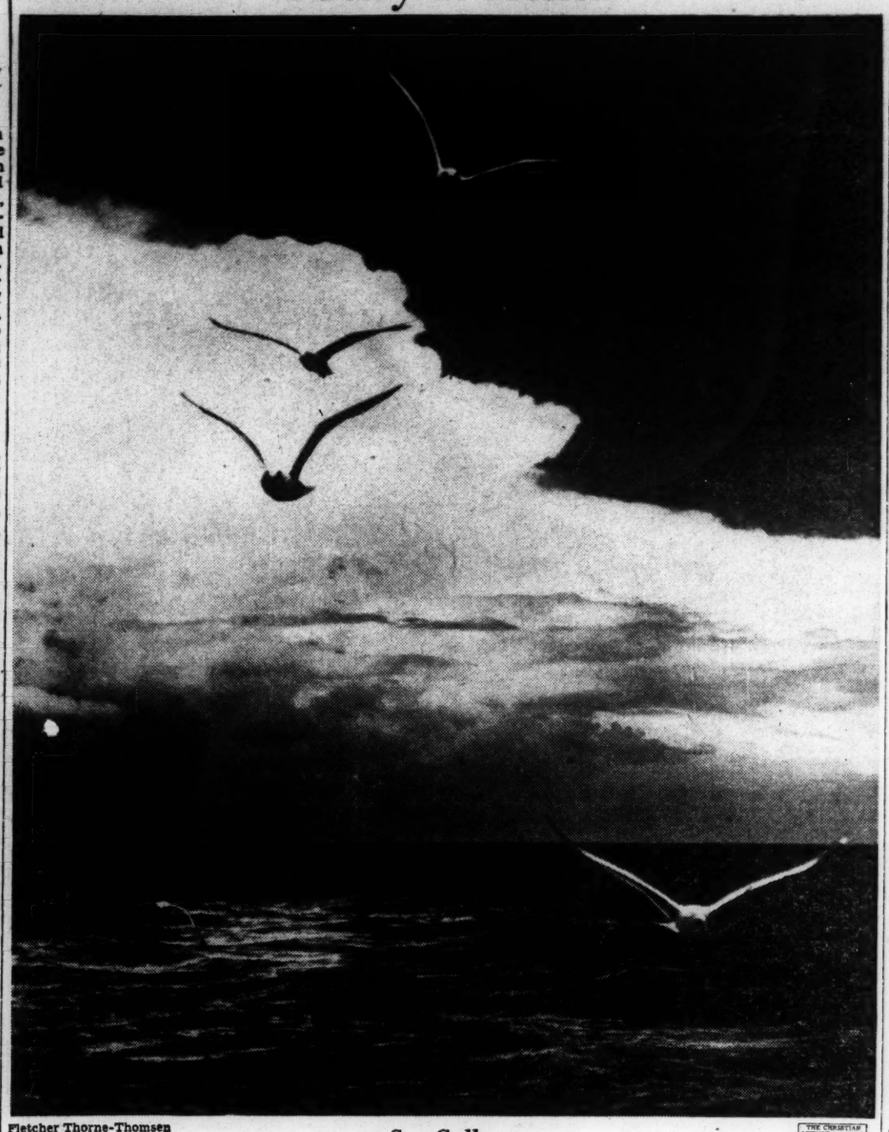
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Poetry in Motion



Fletcher Thorne-Thomsen

Sea Gulls

This picture, entered by Fletcher Thorne-Thomsen of Gary, Ind., in the Gary Post-Tribune Amateur Snapshot Contest, was awarded the $100 class prize at the Salon of the Newspaper National Snapshot Awards in Explorers' Hall of the National Geographic Society, Washington.

Better Cotton Handling Methods Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—An experiment in better handling of cotton is being conducted this year by the United States Department of Agriculture that could greatly improve marketing of the American crop.

It is the answer to the challenge of foreign competition, this effort to write up a higher return for American cotton farmers in increased prices which the world market will be willing to pay because of the greater value it will receive.

The basis of the experiment is the admitted fact that American cotton is still the most desired growth of its grade in the world. However, because of slipshod methods of packing and handling, many foreign mills have turned to poorer growths raised abroad, because they reached the mills in better condition than the American staple.

Gins that operate poorly, clipping off fragments of the seed and sending it in with the fleece; poorly covered bales, which allow the cotton to be spilled; excessive losses due to copious sampling—many pounds being torn from the bales in the slow progress from gin to mill; poorly shaped bales, increasing the handling cost; these are the principal sins connected with the merchandising of American cotton.

Under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture, three cotton shipping communities in Mississippi, two in Oklahoma and three in Texas, this season have begun to gin, bale and market their product under the best conditions that can be devised. The communities in question are: Mississippi, Haperville, Hickory and Hattiesburg; Oklahoma, Greenfield and Lookeba; Texas, Victoria, Munday and Seymour. All are one-variety communities.

The picking is being carefully supervised, to see what improvement can be made in the field. It has already been learned what a difference in value it makes whether the cotton is too wet or too dry, whether it is stripped or hand-picked. Ginning practices have been improved, as the results of defective saws, improper feeding, and a too fast or too slow operaton, were analyzed. The causes which made two-sided bales have been corrected; bale-stencilers have been trained not to slop on the ink, ruining several pounds of staple, but to apply the right quantity; shippers have been made aware of the damage that results from exposure of bales to the weather, for the damage from rain and from dust is heavy. Last but not least, the cotton is being wrapped in an improved bagging made of cotton, a closer and stronger weave than the customary jute; one sample is taken and the bale is given the government inspection tag establishing the grade.

It is the first time in the history of the American industry that any concerted movement has been made on a broad scale, to preserve the values in a bale of cotton after it has left the field in a load of seed cotton.

Photographs, many photographs, along the entire chain of operation are being made; photographs will be made as cotton is loaded upon ships at New Orleans; as it is unloaded at foreign ports; and as it reaches the ultimate consumption mills.

If this experiment is encouraging, indications are that next year, the program will be projected on a much broader use. As the belt comes under the new system, it is believed that the trend to one-variety cotton, already strong, will standardize the entire industry.

Of All Things . . . !

Lo, The Modern Indian

WILLIAMS LAKE, British Columbia (CP)—The Indian of the Caribou is going modern.

Out at Canim Lake, an Indian village 70 miles east of here, the Braves are hauling sawdust to insulate their pine-log shacks against the rigors of the northern winter.

The cabins are fitted inside with a flimsy partition which fits close to the log wall leaving just enough space into which they pack the sawdust.

This idea developed when the Indians heard of the white man utilizing sawdust as fuel. The braves couldn't imagine burning it so the novel insulation plan was born.

Spring in November

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—To this office from Juneau, Alaska, comes the following note: "Outside papers please copy."

"Mrs. William Childs, at 415 West Ninth Street, yesterday walked out into her garden and found narcissus in bloom.

"The date yesterday was Nov. 8. Juneau had its first snow Nov. 7."

He Took 'Em

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—J. Erle Davis tried to be considerate when he phoned for help after his automobile caught fire at his home.

"I don't want the whole Fire department," he said. "I thought maybe you had a motorcycle with a fire extinguisher in the sidecar you could send."

"Sorry," replied the fireman. Fire engines is all we got. Take 'em or leave 'em."

Mr. Davis took 'em.

Learning About Sports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif. —No longer will long-suffering husbands and boy-friends have to explain to their feminine contemporaries just "why the referee waves his arms so funny" or "which is our team" or "which way are we going?"

Stanford will inaugurate a "spectator sport" course of study—in the women's physical education department. Girls will be given lecture demonstrations on sport "so that women will be more appreciative spectators of the games."

A Dime Well Spent

WISNER, Neb. (AP)—Gustav Glaubius reaped an unusual harvest from the dime's worth of carrot seed he planted last spring.

He grew a truckload of carrots, some of which measured nine inches in circumference and weighed three pounds.

Sky-Scraping Flag Pole

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—The New York World's Fair, desiring the superlative in flag poles, sent to Tacoma for one. For a day the pole reposed upon the Shaffer dock, where a measuring rod showed it to be 112 feet high.

The Shaffer terminals are assembling a supply of fir spars, each 90 to 95 feet long, to be shipped to the Atlantic Coast at once. The timbers, rough-hewed to about 20 inches square, are being brought in in trucks. Most of these spars come from the Chehalis neighborhood.

On Both Cylinders

MOUNT AYR, Iowa (AP)—A 1911 two-cylindered automobile is the only car Asa Rains, a farmer, has ever owned and it's given him "faithful, uninterrupted service."

He drove to the courthouse and bought his new license plates, a custom, county officials said, Mr. Rains has followed the first week of December since he bought the car.

Eggs Dinosaurs Never Saw

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEND, Ore.—The Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago now has on exhibition a collection of "thunder eggs" from the ancestral hills of central Oregon. But, despite their nickname, the "eggs" are not the dinosaur variety many people assume them to be when first hearing of them. They are unique bits of agate which form in ryolite rock formations from reasonably recent geological ages.

The "eggs" vary in size, and often in shapes, from the size of canary eggs to instances larger than the mineralized dinosaur eggs that have been found in the Gobi Desert in Asia. The specimens sent to the museum were obtained by Dr. Albert J. Walcott, Chicago geologist, who recently visited Oregon. He was assisted in making the collection by Dr. H. C. Dake, Portland mineralogist.

According to Dr. Drake the "thunder eggs" play a part in the legendary tales of the Warm Springs Indians. One of the legends relates that masses of egg-like agates "were hurled from the volcanic craters of Mt. Hood and Mt. Jefferson when the spirits of the mountains were angry. Thunder spirits that lived in the craters hurled the 'eggs,' to the accompaniment of much lightning and thunder—hence the name thunder eggs."

In addition to the collection of "eggs" sent to the museum a collection of more than 300 specimens of Oregon crypto-crystalline quartzes were shipped.

Air 'Prestige' for Britain Sought Under National Plan

News in Aviation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Announcement comes that Britain's two "prestige" commercial airlines, Imperial Airways and British Airways, are to be nationalized.

Internal air lines are to be left to their own devices, for the nationalization scheme only concerns the two overseas lines, both of which at present receive subsidies.

The two companies are to be absorbed into a public corporation, managed by a council nominated by the Government, but with special statutory powers to safeguard it against possible undue Government interference.

This decision means reversal of the oft-repeated axiom, "Commercial flying must pay for itself," which has guided development of British flying for 20 years. The motto is now, "Prestige comes first."

At the moment, practically the whole of this country's aircraft industry is busy producing warplanes. No fewer than 3,500 engineering firms are at this moment engaged on sub-contracting work for aircraft production, besides the many regular airplane companies.

In air circles there seems to be a division of opinion as to whether Sir John Reith was chosen, in June this year, to become chairman of Imperial Airways because a public utility corporation was even then anticipated, and Sir John's experience in organizing the B. B. C. would obviously be of value; or whether the scheme for a public utility corporation is the personal plan of the former radio monopoly chief.

Either way, the Imperial Airways Corporation is likely to be modeled on the pattern of the B. B. C. It is understood that statutory powers given it will secure the corporation from undue influence from any Government department, much in the same way that the radio service, while technically under the Post Office, is free to choose its own director-general and prepare its own programs.

* * *

Canadian Traffic Swells

A report on civil aviation issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa, and quoted by the Canadian Press, notes that air freight traffic in Canada has increased rapidly the last four years. The total for 1931 was 2,372,467 pounds. In the next two years, the quantity about doubled; and in 1934, it increased to 14,441,179 pounds.

In 1935, the figure jumped to 17,615,910 pounds; in 1936, to 25,387,719; and in 1937, to 26,279,156.

Since 1933, aircraft mileage for civil pilots has more than doubled. In 1933, the mileage was 4,400,000 and this increased by about 1,000,000 annually for the next two years. In 1936 there were 7,800,000 miles flown, and last year 10,700,000.

The amount of mail carried in the Dominion by air showed an increase, with 539,000 pounds listed as the 1933 total, compared with 1,450,000 for 1937.

Licensed civil airports increased from 90 in 1933 to 158 last year; licensed civil aircraft showed an increase from 345 in the mid-depression year to 604 in 1937.

Final figures for 1937 indicated that there were 320 commercial pilots in the Dominion, 129 limited commercial pilots, 73 transport pilots, 635 private pilots and 595 air engineers.

A breakdown of the total investment in civil aviation disclosed that there was $3,291,000 invested in aircraft last year, $1,039,000 in organization expenditures, $811,000 in land and buildings, $457,000 in tools and equipment and $44,000 in furniture and office appliances.

By civil aviation planes 159,829 passengers were carried, Ontario leading the Provinces in origin of traffic, with 63,198 passengers. Quebec was second with 30,698, and Saskatchewan third with 14,366.

* * *

Caribbean Lines

A period of enhanced aviation activity in the Eastern Caribbean is expected to follow the inauguration by the K. L. M. (Royal Dutch) Airlines of a one-a-week service in both directions between Trinidad, British West Indies, and Curaçao-Aruba, Dutch West Indies. Service is also to be extended shortly to Barbados. A preliminary trip carrying also "first flight" airmail was recently made between Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, and Bridgetown, Barbados, by a K. L. M. plane. The Governments both of Barbados and Trinidad have granted permission, with Colonial Office approval, for the service, and flying fields have been prepared with official co-operation. Lockheed land planes are to be used.

K. L. M. has for several years maintained services between the Dutch islands of of Curaçao and Aruba and the Venezuelan mainland, with calls at Coro, La Guayra (the seaport of Caracas), and Maracaibo. The program has been extended into Colombia, to connect with the Scadta Airlines at Barranquilla. It has now become possible for a passenger by Dutch line to make through connections involving a transfer to either the Pan American or Scadta systems. A further extension to Surinam is planned.

It is understood here that the question of air development in the British Caribbean is being considered in England, and that an official of the Air Ministry will pay a visit to the West Indies to study on the spot projects which have been put forward under British auspices. Meanwhile it is proposed to establish a modern aerodrome in Trinidad at a cost of $1,270,000, if a grant to cover interest on a loan of this amount for the first few years can be obtained from the Colonial Development Fund.

Harrisburg-Pittsburgh Highway Work to Start

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 5—With the awarding of the contracts for the all-weather highway between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, construction will continue on schedule, Walter A. Jones, of the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission, announced Dec. 3. He said that by next summer between 15,000 and 23,000 men will be employed by the contractors and that it was expected the roadway would be completed by June 1, 1940.



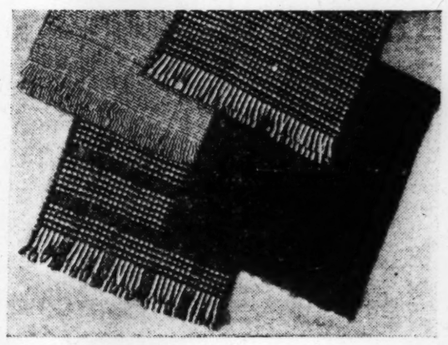
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James Roosevelt's New Job Puts Him Again in Line of Fire

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—Acceptance by James Roosevelt, the President's eldest son, of the job of Vice-President of Samuel Goldwyn, Inc., reveals a personal and political drama of no little interest and some poignancy.

"Jimmy," according to close associates, wanted to return to the White House to continue a political apprenticeship which he hoped would keep the family name in public life. But he was warned by competent authority that his health would not permit new exposure to the pressures and strains of the White House secretarial job.

Mr. Roosevelt's severe physical difficulties this summer were attributed in part by his physicians to the wave of criticism which emerged at that time, capped by a hard-hitting article in a national magazine challenging his connections with the insurance business. Whether these explanations are credited or not, his return to the White House secretariat, whose most vulnerable member he was, has been vetoed on health grounds.

Hence he went into the movies, into a job where he will receive a salary many times larger than his White House stipend of $10,000 a year, and where he will not be exposed to quite the same political attack and stresses. It is also possible that he can resume some of the insurance contracts which he dropped upon entering the White House job.

Hits Political Ambitions

But the movie connection is a very stiff blow to his political ambitions. Commuting between Hollywood and New York in a lush executive post is scarcely the foundation for running for office in Massachusetts, where James Roosevelt has his residence. Moreover, there are all of the following arguments against the connection: President Roosevelt once attacked high-salaried movie jobs; the Goldwyn Company is understood to be about to launch a financing program which would have to be O. K.'d by the Securities and Exchange Commission; the movie industry is about to be investigated by the Government on the ground of monopoly; a Department of Justice prosecution of movie companies is already pending, and Samuel Goldwyn is one of the defendants.

And so "Jimmy" drops once more into a post where he is bound to encounter a certain amount of criticism. On the other hand, dispatches from Hollywood hail the connection as a "master publicity feat of the shrewd and colorful producer," since the movie industry, now—as ever—is trying to rehabilitate itself in the eyes of public opinion. This is on the theory that to have the President's eldest son on the pay roll lends respectability and cachet to an industry. Whatever the effects along this line on the movies, they would scarcely be the same on James Roosevelt and his father.

In Washington, James was expected to be a conservative influence on his father, a sort of "no-man" succeeding the late Col. Louis McHenry Howe. Some thought he might be a buffer against more radical advisers. Actually, he cooperated with the extreme New Dealers, was involved in last spring's purge campaign, and facilitated such influences on the President rather than rebuffed them.

"No" Man in Line for Post

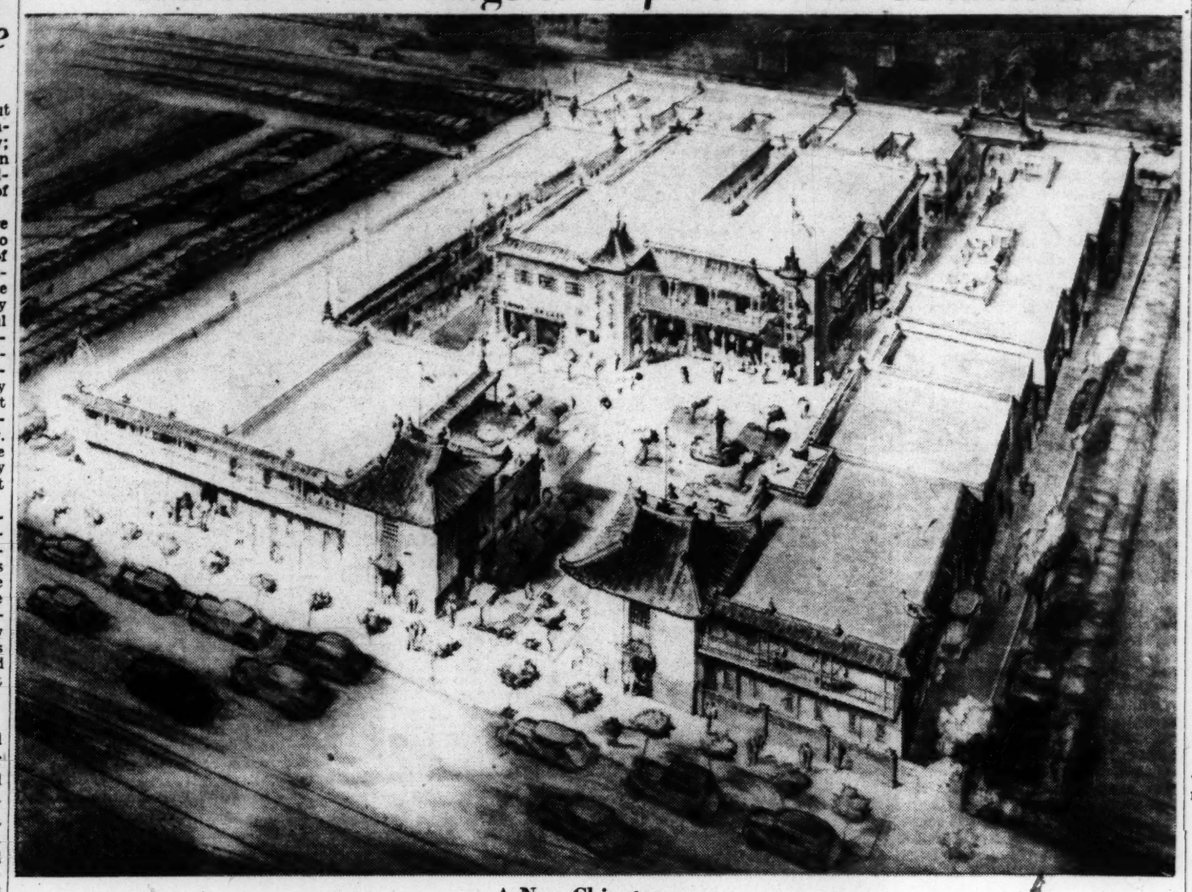
His White House post is expected to be filled by Lowell Mellett, former editor of the Washington News and now director of the National Emergency Council. Mr. Mellett, while a thorough New Dealer, is not an extremist and is not a "yes-man," and if he enters the secretariat he is expected to approximate the Louis Howe role more fully than it has been filled for several years.

The President's sons, son-in-law and daughters, are now scattered to the various points of the American compass. John is working in Filene's in Boston and says he likes it fine. Franklin, Jr., is studying law and enjoying himself in Charlottesville, Va., center of the fox-hunting shires of the United States. Elliott is a radio executive in Fort Worth, Texas where he takes a keen and active interest in politics and other public activities, and is constantly operative behind the scenes. Anna and her husband John Boettiger are publishing the Seattle Post-Intelligencer and also are active in public affairs.

In business and financial ways, most of these second-generation Roosevelts seem to be doing well. Some of them do not hide their disagreement with various political and economic policies of the President. Even "Jimmy" was not an ardent New Dealer; Elliott has been repeatedly critical; and the Boettigers in Seattle are credited with being relatively conservative in local affairs.

Yet the family ties are strong, and if the policy relationship between one generation and the next is the traditional contradictory one between monarch and crown prince, this is not true of personal relations.

Chinese of Los Angeles Improve Their Conditions



A New Chinatown
Bird's-eye view of $500,000 project of Chinese Chinatown Association

Housing Council Says Moses Slum Plan Impractical

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—The $245,000,000 slum clearance and recreational program of Robert Moses, New York City Park Commissioner, appeared today to have been maneuvered into a cul de sac when the Citizens' Housing Council came out on the side of Mayor La Guardia and other opponents yesterday of the scheme with the statement declaring in effect, it was impractical.

An analysis of the proposal, it declared, revealed that land costs here were too nigh for the 100 slum clearance projects favored by Mr. Moses, and that if his proposal were carried out, population density would be increased; that (1) announcement of the sites to be cleared before the land had been acquired by the city would boost costs; (2) smokers should not be saddled with a 1-cent tax on cigarettes to meet a large part of the financing cost; (3) the use of 50 per cent of relief labor on the projects would demoralize the labor market and complicate bidding, probably resulting in higher construction cost; (4) housing funds should not be used for necessary parks and schools; (5) tenant selection should not be vested in the department of welfare, and (6) administrative changes proposed by Mr. Moses were inadvisable.

The Council's chief objection to the Moses scheme was based on the park commissioner's estimates of land costs, which the Housing Council said were "excessive." While acknowledging that Mr. Moses "has done a service to the city by precipitating widespread public discussion on this problem," the Council stressed that land for the Williamsburg slum-clearance project cost $4.20 a square foot—the highest price so far paid for such projects—whereas Mr. Moses proposed to pay $6.16 a square foot for his slum-clearance projects.

The Council objected to Mr. Moses' plan to divert money from the housing funds to finance parks and schools. It saw "no reason" why funds appropriated for housing low-income groups should be diverted from "these essential municipal functions."

The statement says average concentration of population in the Moses plan "would double that prevailing in that area on the lower East Side at this time and exceed the average densities in that area at the time of its highest concentration of population."

Mr. Moses' proposal to supersede the State Housing Board and the City Housing Authority with other boards also was opposed by the Housing Council, which declared, among other reasons, that "special boards composed of officials who have other major full-time responsibilities have generally proved unsatisfactory administrative devices."

The Council asserted that "critical comments, to be of maximum value, ought to be followed by constructive proposals," and announced that "various committees of the Council agrees with Mr. Moses that 'all decent people are united for action' and that "the point is to know what we are driving at and what . . . can actually be done."

Los Angeles Chinese Move To New and Better Quarters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — "Moving-day" for Chinese in Los Angeles is every day these days. Erection of this City's new union railroad station has forced relocation of the colorful Chinese quarter. More than 30 buildings which for decades have housed the little yellow people have been razed to make way for progress. And the progress has not been all one-sided, for the Chinese are moving into newer and better establishments both for living and for doing business.

This job of moving may not be completed for two more years, and it has already dragged on for more than a year. When it is done, visitors will get the impression that no more are the Chinese concentrated in one "Chinatown," for two and perhaps three new communities are springing up to attract the displaced residents, and tourists incidentally.

The dispersion of the Chinese is best witnessed in relation to the old Spanish Plaza, whose east quadrant is the center of the original Chinatown. The rest of the Plaza, or park, touches mainly on Mexican, Spanish, and Italian quarters. The new station, however, encroaches principally on the Chinese side.

"China City"

One of the first anticipations of the need to take care of the intra-city migration was the promotion of a "China City" by Mrs. Christine Sterling, who manages Olvera Street, the oldest intact street of this puebla. A tourist attraction and Mexican shopping center, Olvera Street runs northerly away from the Plaza, and the China City was staked out on some property a few blocks northwest of the Plaza. A Chinese atmosphere has been implanted for the benefit of tourists. Stage sets from the film studios have lent color, and many merchants have set up shop, but there is little room for living quarters.

Even farther away from the old Chinatown but on the same tangent as China City, a "Chinese Chinatown" has been launched by a Chinese Chinatown Association, sponsored by the merchants whose premises were demolished by the station clearance. This new community, in which $500,000 is to be spent as time goes on by Chinese merchants, is regarded as "official" by T. K. Chang, Consul for China.

"These Chinese merchants who are residing in the old Chinatown," the Consul promises, "will eventually join this new Chinatown, when their premises in the next two years give way for construction of new civic center structures for the City."

Largely Attended

At the recent opening of the "official" Chinatown, the program in American and Chinese flavors was attended by hundreds of local citizens and tourists.

Attached to the P'ai Lou or Gate Entrance, a bronze plaque was unveiled by Gov. Frank Merriam in memory of "The Chinese pioneers who played an important part in the constructive history of California."

A third project is under discussion to see if some of the old Chinatown can't be rehabilitated if the march of progress skirts a few. A. W. Hanchett is leading the discussion, and if some arrangement is made to have civic development by-pass the quaint tenements, the Chinese bedroom may remain detached from the Chinese business centers. Los Angeles has more than 4,000 of the State's 37,000 and the nation's 75,000 Chinese, according to the Consul, and at present most of the local community sleeps around the door of the station, while the rest are divided among the new projects and also the wholesale produce market a mile south of the Plaza.

In effect, the new station has caused Chinese slum clearance under private initiative, and although first emphasis is being placed on the erection of attractive tourist establishments, improved living quarters are expected to keep pace.

Safety Campaigns Credited for Drop In Auto Fatalities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A less than seasonal increase in traffic fatalities in the nation during October left the record for the past 12 months consistently lower than during the previous 12-month period, providing convincing evidence, the National Safety Council says, of the effectiveness of widespread safety efforts.

While the total number of fatalities, 3,130, was 180 above the figure for September, it was 940 less than that for October last year. And the October, 1937, figure was 430 ahead of September that year. The toll has increased during the past four months, but the total has been always well below that of last year, and the rise has not been as consistent or as great as last year. The average increase from September to October has been 10 per cent.

In positive terms the record means that during the past 12 months 7,550 lives have been saved. In the first 10 months alone it is figured that 6,760 lives were saved, a reduction of 21 per cent from the same period in 1937.

With this reduction rate continuing through November and December, the Council notes that the 1938 traffic toll will be about 8,500 below last year.

It is significant again that the reduction cannot be attributed to less driving, for travel dropped but one tenth of 1 per cent for the first nine months this year, and but 3 per cent in September, while fatalities in that month dropped 21 per cent, seven times as much as the mileage decrease.

In October 34 of the 41 reporting States either showed improvement or held their own.

For the 10-month period 40 of them reported better conditions.

Pennsylvania led for the 10-month period with a saving of 826 lives, and Michigan was second with 611. Sectionally the eastern States led in the improvement, while among the cities, where the improvement was better than that for the nation as a whole, Providence, R. I., led the over 250,000 class.

N. Y. City's Sixth Avenue 'El' Answers Call of the Junk Pile

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—Standing forlorn, unused, the Sixth Avenue Elevated line is today just $80,000 worth of junk.

Not a train has traveled over the line since Sunday night, and today the structure has been sold to George L. Weissbaum, President of the Portland Mill Wrecking Company, of San Francisco. The rusty old skeleton which has transported millions of passengers for 60 years was sold at public auction on the steps of City Hall in a soddening rain, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, yesterday.

Mr. Weissbaum first offered the city $250,000 for the structure if the city would tear it down. On being told this was not permissible, he bid $80,000 for the property and agreed to specifications requiring demolition of the structure in 90 days after his bid is approved.

Despite urgings of various individuals and civic groups that the purchase contract for the structure contain a clause forbidding sale of the scrap metal to a foreign power for munitions of war, there was nothing in the sale agreement preventing the sale of the steel and iron overseas. At the office of Stanley M. Isaacs, Borough President of Manhattan, it was said that Mr. Weissbaum had given assurances that the scrap metal would not be exported, but Mr. Weissbaum declined to give any such assurance to reporters.

"I devoutly hope the scrap metal will not be sold abroad and will never be used for war purposes," Mr. Isaacs declared.

The contract bid provides that elevated pillars be cut off two feet below street level and pavements and sidewalks completely repaired. It also specified that proper indemnifying insurance to workers and the public must be obtained and that provisions of labor laws be observed.

About 500 of the men rendered idle by suspension of service on the "El" picketed the auctioning of the line.

A few one-time Sixth Avenue employees have obtained jobs on the Ninth Avenue line, due to the added traffic, but a big majority of the 600 thrown out of work are still idle.

Estimates place the cost of razing the structure at $125,000, from which the wrecking company will get about 20,000 tons of scrap steel worth from $8 to $15 a ton.

The Board of Estimate must approve Mr. Weissbaum's bid before demolition can begin. Transit experts expressed the belief today that unless some legal action hinders, actual clearance of the line would begin within a week.

The Ninth Avenue "El," the Seventh Avenue (Interborough Rapid Transit) subway, the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit, the city-owned Independent Subway System, and the Sixth Avenue Motor Bus Line, by additional service, are absorbing the traffic formerly cared for by the Sixth Avenue.

A bondholders' committee for the Manhattan Railway Company, formerly owners of the line, yesterday sought to restrain the city from demolition of the line, but Justice Aaron Steuer of the State Supreme Court denied their plea pending another hearing on an application for a stay in another part of the Court.

What the Kibitzers Demand: Easy Chairs, Heat, and Eats

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., let himself in for something when he founded the Sidewalk Superintendents' Club for the greater safety and comfort of steam shovel and blasting kibitzers at Rockefeller Center.

By letter and by note dropped into the suggestion box under the canopy of the "Club House," recommendations have been pouring in since kibitzing was made easy four weeks ago.

Some are addressed personally to Mr. Rockefeller. Some, like the note scribbled by an office boy who wanted a clock installed so he wouldn't overstay his lunch hour, are on scraps of paper. They come from women shoppers, stenographers, clerks, actors, tourists.

A Few Suggestions

Here are a few of the suggestions:

A whistle or a loud gong before every blast. (A diamond setter and a stenographer whose boss protests because she keeps her nose pressed against the window of an office in a nearby building had this idea.)

A special section for short people.

Better lights at night.

An arm railing for leaners.

Special tours for out of towners; and a moving sidewalk to go around the whole excavation.

A loud speakers system so the sidewalk superintendents can do some vocal kibitzing.

Heat—these suggestions range from a pot-bellied stove to air conditioning.

Swivel Chairs and Heat

Swivel chairs for the superintendents on the sidewalk.

Hostesses and refreshments.

"Why no work on Saturdays?" wrote one man in complaining tones. "I walked eight blocks to do an hour's kibitzing and no one was on the job."

Still another man suggested changing the luncheon hour from noon to 11 a. m. so that office workers could see men at work.

Two law clerks want women with long feathers in their hats barred. . . .

35,000 Kibitzers Enrolled

Well, a bulletin board has been installed and a warning whistle now shrieks before a blast. And some 35,000 membership cards have been distributed, not only here, but among people sending requests from as far away as Texas and California.

The card bears this motto, an old Dutch proverb: "De beste stuurlui staan aan wal," which means "the best pilots stand on the shore."

Mr. Rockefeller founded the club last month at the current excavation at the Center after he had been ordered to move away from a knot hole in the board fence through which he was watching the digging.

For the convenience of others as curious as himself, Mr. Rockefeller had a wooden canopy erected over the sidewalk on Rockefeller Plaza from 48th to 49th Streets. Windows, which are lowered during blasts, permit the sidewalk superintendents to see what is going on below.

First Civil War Order Plaque Is Amended

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—This first capital of the Confederate States of America receded from one of its War-Between-the-States' claims Nov. 30.

An inscription on a marble post in a downtown building once proclaimed that from there orders were sent to fire on Fort Sumter—the bombardment which actually started the North-South warfare. In remodeling, workmen recently removed the post.

The new marker, a plaque, reads: "From this building on April 11, 1861, was sent the telegram to Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard by L. P. Walker, Secretary of War C. S. A., giving him discretionary power to bombard Fort Sumter, S. C. The bombardment began April 12, 1861, and thus precipitated the War Between the States 1861-1864."

The old one said: "From this building was sent the message to fire on Fort Sumter, S. C., April 12, 1861. The shot that started the Civil War, 1861-1865. This marker placed by the Secession Chapter, U. D. C., April, 1922."

French Navy Mans Liner

PARIS, Dec. 6 (AP)—Premier Daladier, determined to break the shipping strike at Le Havre, ordered 259 sailors to man the liner Paris today and take it to New York on schedule.

Sources close to the Government indicated M. Daladier had decided to keep all French trans-Atlantic liners moving with naval crews and requisitioned stewards, if necessary, to break the strike.

Three destroyers arrived at Le Havre with sailors from the Cherbourg base. More sailors, all specialists trained to handle merchantmen in time of war, were called from other bases.

Lest strikers attempt to interfere with the sailing of the Paris, the Government ordered the navy to sail it to Cherbourg where it will pick up passengers by tender Dec. 7 and leave for New York. The usual port of sailing for the Paris is Le Havre.

Volunteers Return

Among passengers, officials said, would be many of the 322 American volunteers evacuated from Spain last week. Almost all the vessel's third-class cabins were reserved for this group.

Approximately 1,500 of the Normandie crew, 2,000 workers on the liners Paris and Ile de France and 1,500 dock workers and port handlers were on strike at Le Havre in sympathy with 60 of their number who were discharged for taking part in the general strike, Nov. 30.

Before the Government's decision to use naval crews became known, striking seamen sent a delegation to Paris to talk with Léon Jouhaux, leader of the General Confederation of Labor. When the delegation returned, strikers voted to continue the walkout.

Louis de Chappedelaine, Minister of Merchant Marine, countered with a statement that "all ships at Le Havre will leave port on time." It was announced the Normandie would sail Dec. 17, her next regular sailing date.

Elsewhere in France, lockouts ordered after the general strike continued despite pressure from the Government on employers to open plants and rehire strikers.

In the north, about 20,000 textile workers were locked out, although several thousand went back to work at Valenciennes.

The General Confederation of Labor authorized M. Jouhaux to withdraw organized labor's collaboration from Government agencies such as the National Economic Council.

A communiqué issued after a meeting of the Confederation's Executive Council said labor was "ready to engage in any useful talks to put an end to present conflicts," but added that Government and employers by "jailing thousands of workers and by locking out or discharging hundreds of thousands" were responsible for the social trouble.

S. P. C. S. C. P. G. Invades Rumania; Don't Know What It Is? Ask George!

CLINTON, Iowa, Dec. 6 (AP)—The "S. P. C. S. C. P. G." proudly announced today, the extension of its far-flung operations into Rumania.

George W. Dulany, Jr., Secretary and Founder, who year in and out is a bustling Clinton businessman, modestly told of the extended scope of the order, the "Society for the Prevention of Calling Sleeping Car Porters George."

"To our list of 31,000 members," said Mr. Dulany, "we have added the illustrious Prince George Brancoveanu as well as a member of King Carol's Cabinet, Prof. George Ionescu-Sisesti, Minister of Agriculture."

Mr. Dulany doesn't take any special credit for the recruiting of royalty to the order, in fact he gives full homage for such an outstanding membership campaign to George Hager, Chicago, International President of Rotary, who found it both convenient and interesting to "carry the word" to Rumania during a recent excursion.

"We are glad to welcome these distinguished Rumanians to our fold. George Washington always warned against entangling foreign alliances, but our lofty ideals transcend internationalism," Mr. Hager hastened to add.

Mr. Dulany announced that a proposal made some 10 years ago by a Chicagoan, Chet Schafer, for amalgamation of the S. P. C. S. C. P. G. with the Guild of Former Pipe Organ Pumpers, is "definitely out!"

Now that his order has an international flavor, Mr. Dulany, who created it in fun back in 1916, is eyeing the intended American visit of King George of England.

"It may be," he mused, "that we should arrange a reception for him."

Quakers to Plead For German Jews

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6 (AP) — A trio of Pennsylvania Quakers, members of a sect characterized by traits of peace-loving and neighborly affection, were bound for Germany today to plead with high Nazis, perhaps even Adolf Hitler, on behalf of Jews and other persecuted minorities.

The group was headed by a college professor who helped feed destitute Germans after the World War.

A report of the unusual mission was published in a copyright story in the Philadelphia Record and confirmed by John S. C. Harvey, of Philadelphia, a member of the American Friends Service Committee of the Society of Friends.

Mr. Harvey said the trio sailed from New York last Friday on the liner Queen Mary to "observe and bring back some idea how we could help alleviate conditions" in Germany. He said the delegation consisted of Dr. Rufus M. Jones, Haverford College philosophy professor; D. Robert Yarnall, Philadelphia manufacturer, and George A. Walton, Principal of a Friends' school at Newtown Square, Pa.

Dr. Jones informed the Record in a ship-to-shore telephone conversation from mid-Atlantic that the mission hoped "to see Chancellor Hitler himself" and take up "the whole problem of caring for the Jews in Germany and the problem of emigration."

Yolks Colored to Order

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Business is brisk for a St. Louis feed store that produces eggs with the yolks "made to order" in any color. Right now red and green, for Christmas, are the popular combinations. The color is produced by regulating the hen's diet.

Taft Says Republicans Need 'Liberal' Leader

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator-elect Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, furnishing his own definition of the term, said Dec. 3 he believed the Republicans must nominate a "liberal" in order to win the Presidency in 1940.

"If a liberal means a man who wants to improve conditions and is willing to accept change, then I think the Republicans should nominate a liberal in 1940," he declared.

Often mentioned as a Presidential possibility because of his victory over Senator Bulkley, Democrat, Mr. Taft waved aside discussion of his personal ambitions with the statement that he was not an active candidate.

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Clothing Shortage Grips the Soviets

Stalin's slogan of 'life has become better and more joyous' demolished by purge results.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—It is now almost three years since Joseph Stalin instructed the Soviet people to repeat after him the slogan: "Life has become better, comrades, life has become more joyous." Today that slogan seems ironical, as the disastrous consequences of the Russian purges upon all phases of Soviet life become apparent. Retail trade and light industry have been especially hard hit, and the shortage of consumer goods is declared by the older Moscow residents to be severer than it has been since 1920, just before the founder of Bolshevism, Nicolai Lenin, announced the restoration of private trade.

The shortage of clothing, especially, has been so general since last March that thousands of Moscow residents are going about ragged, not because they lack money, but because their money cannot buy them clothes. For several months past, it has been necessary in many cases to wait in line as long as 12 hours to get some necessary piece of clothing.

Elderly men and women, unfitted for other work, earn from 10 to 15 rubles a day by standing in lines before clothing shops. The Government previously discouraged such practices, and imposed severe prison sentences for "speculation" upon those who stood in line to buy clothes to re-sell at a modest profit.

Clothing Shortage Acute

But the shortage has now become so acute that the practice is tolerated, since otherwise essential officials and workers could never find time to buy necessary clothing. As it is, many workers who cannot afford to hire substitutes, stand in lines for most of their free days.

It now appears probable that the Soviet rulers showed an excess of confidence when they abolished the rationing system at the end of 1934, and restored open markets for consumer goods, available to all classes of workers. So long as the rationing system was maintained, it was possible to divert available consumer goods to favored groups of workers, and to regulate prices according to the occupation and prestige of the worker.

The rationing system favored the urban worker at the expense of the peasant, and the manual worker at the expense of the office worker. But when rationing was abolished, all such discriminations became difficult. Today "proletarians" suffer as much from existing shortages as other groups.

An incidental consequence of the rationing system was that it permitted concealment of the standard of living of the Soviet population as a whole. Retail prices indicated nothing under that system, since they differed in the various "closed" shops maintained for favored groups of workers and officials. Only after the rationing system was abolished did real studies of Soviet living standards become possible.

An independent compilation of retail prices made in Moscow during the four years since abolition of rationing demonstrates conclusively that the Moscow standard of living in 1938 was considerably lower than it was in 1935. And Moscow standards are certainly not inferior to those in other parts of Russia. This state of affairs is at least partially attributable to the purges.

Rice in Production Costs

Light industry, which makes consumer goods, has been thoroughly demoralized by the 1937 campaign to "liquidate the wreckers" and the 1938 campaign to "liquidate the results of wrecking." Published figures show that during these two years production costs rose steadily in light industry while production itself declined.

In order to meet the enormous bill for increased armaments, the Government had to maintain and even increase its percentages of profit on the products of light industry, and proved unable to reduce production costs as planned. According to conservative estimates, State profits during 1938 amounted to 186 per cent, a margin which would scarcely be tolerated elsewhere, and would in any case be impossible in competitive trade. According to official figures, the Soviet State during 1938 took the amazing total of 83,965,000,000 rubles from the turnover tax, its chief source of revenue, and in addition 7,341,000,000 rubles in profits. (The nominal value of the paper ruble is $0.20.)

On certain classes of goods, the State's profits soared. For example, one Moscow department store received a small quantity of imported Spanish woolen goods, for which the demand was tremendous.

State Became Profiteer

The State turned profiteer, and sold this material at 450 rubles per meter. This meant that an average industrial worker would have to spend six months' wages to buy enough for a suit of clothes.

Independent estimates do not confirm the official claim that wage increases more than compensated for the rise in prices. Taking 1935 as 100, the average of real wages is estimated to have fallen in 1937 to 80.5 per cent, and in 1938, despite substantial wage increases, were still only 87.1 per cent of 1935 standards. Comparison of a list of standard retail prices shows that food prices were 5 per cent higher than in 1935, while clothing was 29 per cent higher.

Despite the present crisis, however, there is no evidence as yet that Joseph Stalin proposes any such "retreat from socialism" as Lenin directed when he ordered his New Economic Policy in 1921.

Soviet Builds Cars For Wood-Gas Fuel

By the Associated Press

Moscow

Soviet Russia is in the midst of a drive to make its automobile industry independent of the oil well.

A "must" program for accelerated production of cars, trucks, and tractors equipped to use wood-gas instead of gasoline has been announced.

From a military point of view this is particularly important. The U. S. S. R. finds itself under the necessity of maintaining powerful motorized armies and large air forces in the West and the Far East, while its sources of motor fuel are concentrated in the South. The rapid motorization of agriculture has intensified the problem.

Russia celebrates second anniversary of 'Magna Charta' with festivities in cities and villages.

MOSCOW, Dec. 6 (AP)—Soviet Russia is celebrating the second anniversary of the new Bolshevist Constitution, foundation stone of its "red democracy."

Mass festivals were begun yesterday in public squares of flag-draped cities and villages. Street loudspeakers blared stirring tunes, poets sang the praise of Joseph Stalin, and newspapers proclaimed "the Magna Charta of liberated humanity."

"This day," said one paper, "is a great festival not only for the Soviet people consisting of many nationalities but for all toilers and oppressed masses of the capitalist world.

"For the Stalin Constitution is the most important revolutionary document in the whole history of mankind."

The new Constitution of the U. S. S. R. was proclaimed to the cheers of 2,000,000 workers in Red Square, Moscow, Dec. 6, 1936.

It set up Government machinery similar in some respects and dissimilar in others to democratic government in other countries. However, the Communist Party, with Mr. Stalin as Secretary-General, remains the highest power in the land.

The Constitution gave Russia a Cabinet, two Legislative Chambers, a head of State similar to a President and elections by secret ballot.

But it gave the "President" no power of veto, shared his authority with 36 members of the Presidium of the Supreme Council, and provided for his selection by the Chambers rather than direct vote.

Tokyo Irked by Soviet Delay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Dec. 6—Japan today published a strong intimation of dissatisfaction at the alleged dilatory tactics of the Soviet Union in connection with the conclusion of a new fisheries convention, replacing the temporary one expiring at the end of this year.

A Foreign Office spokesman issued a sharply-worded statement affirming Japan's basic right to fish under the Portsmouth Treaty, accusing the Soviet Government of "seeking to nullify Japan's present fishery rights in all but name by blocking negotiations under various pretexts, including the allegation that Japan violated the Portsmouth Treaty."

The statement ends with the brusque declaration that "a satisfactory settlement of the question is most essential for preservation of normal relations between Japan and the Soviet Union, and consequently for the peace of East Esia."

New instructions to press strongly for such settlement were simultaneously dispatched to Ambassador Shigenori Togo at Moscow. The newspaper Asahi today accused the Soviet Government of bad faith and declared that Japan may be obliged to resort to free fishing if no convention is concluded.

While the fishery question is a hardy annual as a subject of dispute, which hitherto has been settled through last-minute compromises, the border tension which found expression in the Changkufeng fighting last summer and generally increased the strain on Soviet-Japanese relations in connection with the Japanese advance into China, lend special delicacy to the problem this year. Some Japanese commentators express apprehension that the recent Soviet-Polish declaration of amity will encourage the Soviet Union to take a stiffer attitude toward Japan.

Japan Claims New Gain

HONG KONG, Dec. 6 (AP)—Japanese reported today that they had occupied Kongmoon, important treaty port 35 miles northwest of the Portuguese colony of Macao, further strengthening their hold on Canton.

They previously had occupied Kowkong, to the north of Kongmoon, and were reported moving southward toward Sunwei, famous home town of many thousands of overseas Chinese.

Kongmoon, which was proclaimed a treaty port in 1904, was said to be the twenty-first treaty port to be occupied by the Japanese during the 18 months of hostilities.

Martial law now is in effect in the entire Chungshan district with thousands of refugees pouring into Macao. It was believed that the Japanese, having carried their military occupation to the very borders of the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong, intended to do the same for the Portuguese colony across the broad Canton River.

Military observers expressed the opinion that the Japanese now might invade the extreme southwestern corner of Kwantung Province through Pakhoi, striking into Kwangsi Province. The Japanese Navy was reported concentrated between Hainan Island and Kwangtung, near Pakhoi.

The capture of Pakhoi, virtually on the border of French Indo-China, would bring the Japanese invasion to the door of another third power's colonial interests.

Rome Students Cry 'Tunisia'

ROME, Dec. 6 (AP)—A Fascist students' anti-French demonstration in the streets of Rome reached its climax today in the declaration of a Fascist Party leader that the Italians would go to Tunisia, France's North African Protectorate.

"There is no need of talking of Tunisia—we will go there!" shouted Andrea Ippolito, Provincial Secretary of the Party in response to students' cries of "Tunisia!"

The students, several hundred strong, agitating in support of Italian claims to French territory were turned back by police when they tried to reach the French Embassy.

[In Paris, Premier Edouard Daladier yesterday affirmed France's resolution to demand respect for "the absolute integrity" of all French territory by "every means."]

A similar demonstration was staged at Genoa, where 500 university students shouting "Tunisia; Corsica!" went to the French Consulate. They were dispersed by police, but groups continued the shouts.

During the Rome demonstration a window in a store which displayed French signs was broken. At the request of a police official, a French tourist agency was closed for half an hour when students gathered in front of it.

Holland to Join Centenary Fetes In South Africa

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 6—The Netherlands part in the colonization of South Africa is recalled by the departure from here today by plane of the Netherlands Government's official representative to the South African celebrations of Dingaan Day Centenary, Dr. F. Beelaerts van Blokland, former Minister of Foreign Affairs and now Vice-President of the Netherlands Privy Council, with 10 other passengers.

The foundations of European colonization in South Africa were laid in April, 1652, when a number of Netherlanders, under the leadership of Jan van Riebeek, settled down at Cape of Good Hope. Dingaan Day, Dec. 16, has been one of South Africa's most generally celebrated commemoration dates, ever since on Dec. 16, 1838, the decisive battle between the pioneers of the European colonists in South Africa—the Boers—and the Zulu King Dingaan, ended in triumph for the pioneers.

The airplane is to follow the east coast of Africa and is scheduled to arrive at Johannesburg Dec. 11. After a stay of 15 days in South Africa, where the Netherlands guests will attend festivities at Johannesburg, Pretoria, Durban, and Cape Town, they are scheduled to begin the home trip Dec. 26. The machine is due at Amsterdam Dec. 31. Special postage stamps are to be issued for this occasion in the Netherlands and in South Africa.

'Real Santa Claus' Of Montreal Mends Toys Year Around

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—A year-long task of toy mending is being brought to a close by J. J. Kirkpatrick of Montreal West. This year he has repaired more than 1,400 toys which will be distributed by members of the Montreal West Women's Club to needy children of Montreal. For 45 of his 80 years he has lived here, and for the last 15 years he has toiled in his cellar the year round. This "Real Santa Claus" as he is known locally, works at his bench for many hours daily, new toys emerging under the skilled use of power saw, lathe, and emery wheels.

Mr. Kirkpatrick not only does all the repair work "as a hobby" but he stands the costs of materials and paint. "Look at the fun I get out of it," he stated.

Toys repaired by the venerable Santa Claus have been distributed to all the poorer sections of Montreal, the Indian Reservation at Caughnawaga, and to distant points in the Laurentian Mountains.

A retired contractor, Mr. Kirkpatrick has always been keenly interested in children. For seven years he operated a swimming pool in his back garden, building the pool at his own expense, and accommodating 100 children a day.

Vatican's Paper Reports German Anti-Semitism

ROME, Dec. 6—Although the Fascist Government is pursuing anti-Jewish measures, the more violent anti-Semitism in Germany is giving rise to expressions of disapproval among the Italian people.

Many details of the German Jewish campaign which have not been made available through the secular press have been given to the public by L'Osservatore Romano, organ of the Vatican. The Government censorship which is applied to the ordinary press does not reach the Vatican where the Pope is sovereign.

L'Osservatore Romano sometimes gives much more detailed accounts of foreign situations than does the secular press. The Italian people, being decidedly interested in affairs abroad, have swelled the subscription list of the Vatican paper lately.

President Roosevelt's Thanksgiving proclamation which did not appear in the secular press was published in L'Osservatore Romano.

Contenting Carvers' Curious Craving



P. H. Lovell

"Scribblers' Stone"

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Those people who have an urge to carve their initials on structures of national interest are adequately provided for at the "Great Globe" on Durlston Head, Swanage, Dorset, for two large blocks of Portland stone stand close by with invitations thereon to initialers to carve to their hearts' content without damaging anything.

The innovation, it is suggested, might well be extended elsewhere, as in other places immense damage is done by these folk. It is a remarkable fact that the "Great Globe" is practically free from the menace. This probably is due to the fact visitors feel much too self-conscious to carve anywhere except on the special stones provided.

The "Great Globe" is an accurate representation of the earth with the continents, etc., shown in basrelief, carved from Portland stone, and weighing some 40 tons. It was erected in 1891 by order of George Burt, Former Sheriff of London, who showed himself a shrewd student of human nature in erecting the "scribbler's stones" as silent protectors of his weighty masterpiece.

New York Exhibits Things That Whirl Wheels of Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—Representatives of the basic fuels, machines and ores supporting American industry began a six-day exhibition here Dec. 5 when the Thirteenth National Exposition of Power and Mechanical Engineering opened at the Grand Central Palace.

More than 50,000 engineers, technicians and executives from every State and from numerous foreign countries are attending the exposition and more than 275 concerns are exhibiting hundreds of new products, processes and systems, many of which are either radically new or improvements upon what was exhibited at the last show two years ago.

Many kinds of machinery, both light and heavy, are on exhibition. Features include modern types of gasoline and oil engines, air-conditioning systems, safety devices, new alloys, fuels and lubricants. A highlight of the show is a miniature steel foundry with open hearth and with neon lights taking the place of molten metal.

American Jews in Germany Closing Out All Holdings

BERLIN, Dec. 6 (AP)—United States consular officials today sought official German interpretation as to what effect the newest anti-Jewish restrictions might have on American Jews holding property in Germany.

Liquidation of holdings already is under way and many American Jews have cleaned up their affairs in Germany during the past few days.

The newspaper Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung estimated at $3,080,000,000 the total of Jewish wealth which "must be moved" under the Economics Ministry decrees authorizing liquidation of Jewish possessions.

German press commentators agreed that foreign Jews were not subject to provisions of yesterday's decrees which forbade Jews to sell or pawn jewelry or other valuables without a Government permit and ordered them to deposit all securities at banks.

The order, signed by Economics Minister Walther Funk:

1. Prohibited German Jews from acquiring, pawning, or selling gems and precious metals without permits. It specifically enumerated gold, platinum, silver, precious stones, and pearls on the banned list.

2. Provided that they no longer may possess real estate and, in selling what they now own, will be obliged to obtain special permits.

3. Ordered that they must deposit with banks whatever stocks, bonds or other valuable certificates they may have.

Some sections of the press were of the opinion that foreigners were included in the ban on Jews owning real estate and industrial undertakings and it was this angle that United States officials were investigating.

The American Chamber of Commerce expressed the belief that few Americans could be involved since American Jews have been withdrawing from Germany as rapidly as feasible. A Hamburg dispatch said the last two American Jews in business there had liquidated their interests a few days ago.

American Jews in Frankfort on the Main liquidated some time ago. Chamber of Commerce figures indicated that there were few American firms remaining in Germany which National Socialists could classify as Jewish.

Meanwhile, the century-old banking firm of Mendelssohn & Co. succumbed to "Aryanization" when Rudolf Loeb, Fritz Mannheimer, Paul Kempner, and Frau Marie von Mendelssohn left the firm. Robert and Julietta Mendelssohn were delegated by the Economics Ministry to wind up the Company's affairs by Jan. 1.

Reports from Vienna said that 3,000 Jewish boys between the ages of 4 and 17 would be permitted to leave for England and the Netherlands Thursday on special trains provided by the Jewish Cultural Organization.

One thousand will be sent to a training camp near Harwich, England, and the rest to various parts of the Netherlands for instruction in farming and handicrafts.

In its estimate of Jewish wealth, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung said the total of 7,700,000,000 marks took in 2,900,000,000 marks in real estate and working capital $1,161,000,000, and that the remainder was in "other wealth."

The Gazette yesterday published a new ruling making Jews in former Czechoslovak Sudetenland liable to Field Marshal Hermann Goring's order of last April, that they must declare their fortunes as of Dec. 1 before Jan. 31, 1939.

Lost Pilot's Widow Sues Pan American Airways

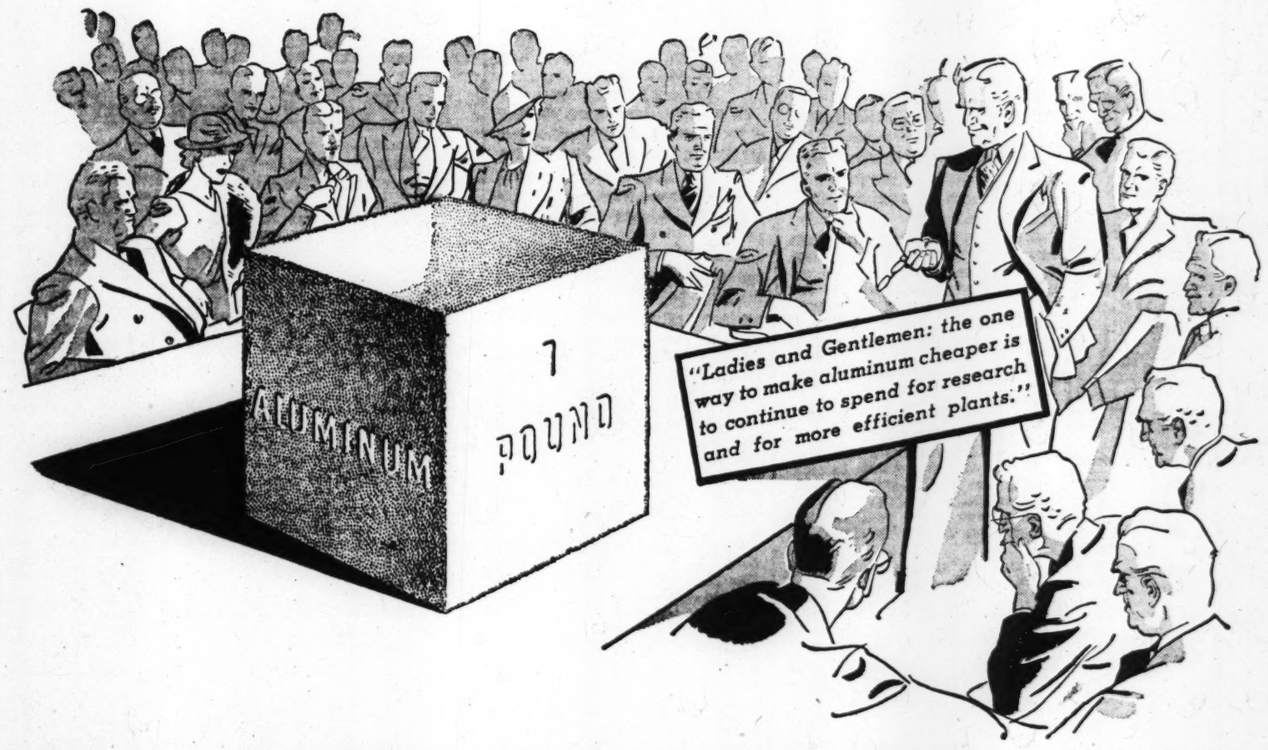
LOS ANGELES (AP)—Cleo L. Musick, widow of the commander of the Samoan Clipper, which was lost last Jan. 11 near Pago Pago, sued Pan American Airways Company for $300,000 damages in federal court Dec. 5.

She charged that the company was careless, negligent and reckless in operating the flying boat and asserted she believes Capt. Edwin C. Musick was lost because "the Clipper was defectively designed and constructed."

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They like to watch the price of aluminum come down, because cheap aluminum means more users and a bigger business. There is little profit in making a metal which few can afford.

So, right from the beginning, they have backed those who manage this company in a policy of spending money for anything that might reduce the cost of getting aluminum out of its ore.

In this quest for cheapness, millions have been spent in scientific research. More millions have been invested to improve plants, equipment and manufacturing processes.

Again and again our stockholders have said in effect, *"Spend whatever it costs to make aluminum cheaper. It is a great metal of untold usefulness. Make it cheap so that it can be used more widely."*

Over and over they have restated this belief: *"The mere fact that no one else in this country has chosen to go into the business of producing raw aluminum can never make our company successful. Our success depends on customers, and an ever widening circle of customers. The way to get more and better customers is to make aluminum cheap to buy and cheap to use."*

That has been and is our policy.

ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA

nature MADE ALUMINUM *LIGHT*

BUT *man* HAS MADE IT *CHEAP*

AND *PLENTIFUL* AND *STRONG*

ALCOA ALUMINUM

Roosevelt to Push Forward With Program

(Continued from Page 1)

ever convictions I have, none is stronger than my abiding belief that the security and well-being of the American people can best be served by the democratic processes which have made this country strong and great."

Mr. Roosevelt comes back to Washington to confront the results of one of those very democratic processes: the mid-term elections. He finds, as many of his predecessors have found, that the last two years of his second term are likely to be a stormy period. Few constructive programs have been pushed through by legislative-executive co-operation at such a time. The "democratic processes" have regularly dictated a slowing of tempo at this point in the political cycle. Sometimes they have dictated absolute deadlock and sterility.

Since Mr. Roosevelt is not one to surrender to sterility, he appears already to have blocked out his approach to Congress. This very Chapel Hill speech hinted at the tune. It is based on the world challenge to democracy. The next few years, he implied, must not be years of futility in the democratically governed countries.

Therefore he is appealing beyond partisan politics, is asking for co-operation in the broadest sense to "make democracy work" here. And his plea is for concrete action, legislative and otherwise.

Looks to the Future

"The future," he said at Chapel Hill, "rests not on chance alone, not on mere conservatism, mere smugness, mere fatalism, but on the affirmative action which we take in America."

Today the President begins the practical test of determining just what affirmative action he can expect. He had very few legislative conferences in Warm Springs. In less than a month the new Congress will assemble, and many of its members are here already. Groups and factions are taking shape. The President has the hardest problem of legislative diplomacy that he has confronted in six years, a job comparable to that which regularly faced him with a Republican Legislature when he was Governor of New York.

It will now be shown how skillful he is with a diminished majority, with many disaffected Democrats, and with 1940 towering over the horizon.

Roosevelt's Speech

Following is the text of President Roosevelt's address:

The late Justice Cardozo of the Supreme Court wrote a few years ago:

"We live in a world of change. If a body of law were in existence adequate for the civilization of today, it could not meet the demands of tomorrow. Society is inconstant. So long as it is inconstant . . . there can be no constancy in law. . . . Law defines a relation not always between fixed points but often between points of varying position. . . . There is change whether we will it or not."

It is recognition of that philosophy that has made the University of North Carolina representative of liberal teaching. And it is my recognition of your recognition of that philosophy that brings me so willingly to Chapel Hill today.

It is a far cry from the days of my first visit to the University, nearly a quarter of a century ago. I came then because my old chief —that great North Carolina liberal, Josephus Daniels—told me I should see for myself a great institution of learning which was thinking and acting in terms of today and tomorrow and not in the tradition of yesterday.

In those days the leadership of the Nation was in the hands of a great President who was seeking to recover for our social system ground which had been lost under his conservative predecessor, and to restore something of the fighting liberal spirit which the Nation had gained under Theodore Roosevelt. It seemed one of our national tragedies that just when Woodrow Wilson was beginning to accomplish definite improvements in the living standards of America, the World War not only interrupted his course, but laid the foundation for 12 years of retrogression. I say this advisedly because it is not progress, but the reverse, when a nation goes through the madness of the twenties, piling up paper profits, hatching all manner of speculations and coming inevitably to the day when the bubble bursts.

It is only the unthinking liberals in this world who see nothing but tragedy in the slowing up or temporary stopping of liberal progress

It is only the unthinking conservatives who rejoice when a social or economic reform fails to be 100 per cent successful.

Headline Mentality

It is only the "headline" mentality that exaggerates or distorts the true objectives of those in this nation whether they be the President of the University of North Carolina or the President of the United States, who, with Mr. Justice Cardozo, admit the fact of change and seek to guide change into the right channels to the greater glory of God and the greater good of mankind.

You undergraduates who see me for the first time have read your newspapers and heard on the air that I am, at the very least, an ogre—a consorter with Communists, a destroyer of the rich, a breaker of our ancient traditions. You think of me perhaps as the inventor of the economic royalist, of the wicked utilities, of the money changers of the temple. You have heard for six years that I was about to plunge the nation into war; that you and your little brothers would be sent to the bloody fields of battle in Europe; that I was driving the nation into bankruptcy, and that I breakfasted every morning on a dish of "grilled millionaire."

Actually, I am an exceedingly mild mannered person—a practitioner of peace, both domestic and foreign, a believer in the capitalistic system, and for my breakfast a devotee of scrambled eggs.

Election Results

You have read that as a result of balloting last November, the liberal forces in the United States are on their way to the cemetery —yet I ask you to remember that liberal forces in the United States have often been killed and buried —with the inevitable result that in short order they have come to life again with more strength than they had before.

It is also true that other men in public life have protested against certain forms of economic control and that epithets far stronger than any I have used have been employed even by Presidents of the United States. Those of us who knew Woodrow Wilson and Theodore Roosevelt and Grover Cleveland could hardly call them mollycoddles.

I was reading a letter of Theodore Roosevelt the other day, written to a friend in the spring of 1908, and it will, I think, interest and amuse you if I quote from it. He was writing to a man who was fighting for social and political decency on the Pacific Coast. He said:

"Now and then you must feel downhearted when you see men guilty of the most atrocious crimes who, from some cause or other, succeed in escaping punishment, and especially when you see . . . men of wealth, of high business, and in a sense of high social standing, banded together against you. My dear sir, I want you to feel that your experience is simply the experience of all of us who are engaged in this fight. There is no form of slander and wicked falsehood in which the New York papers, not only those representing the lowest type of demagogy, but those representing the interests that call themselves preeminently conservative, pre-eminently cultured, have not indulged in as regards myself. From all I can gather the feeling against me, not only in Wall Street, not only in the business houses of the greatest financiers of New York, but also in most of the uptown clubs . . . it is just in these places that the feeling against me has been most bitter. As a matter of fact, I do not care a snap of my fingers about it. I do not care whether they think well of me or think ill of me. But I do care a very great deal to do this work without flinching, on the one hand, and on the other hand without becoming angered and irritated to a degree that will in any way cause me to lose my head.

"Now, so it is with you and your associates. You must keep reasonably good-natured; but above all things you must not lose heart; and you must battle on valiantly, no matter what the biggest business men may say, no matter what the mob may say, no matter what may be said by that element which chooses to regard itself as socially the highest element. You are in a fight for plain decency, for the plain democracy of the plain people who believe in honesty and in fair dealing between man and man. Do not get disheartened; and keep up the fight."

Theodore Roosevelt, born of an old New York family, southern on his mother's side, trained as a young man on our western frontiers, was perhaps the first American President in modern times who knew the whole nation. In the letter which I have read, and with this national background, it seems to me what he said in effect was, first, that the American people have, and must have, a definite objective for the improvement of social and economic conditions; second, that these objectives must be carried out by definite action, and, third, that in the attaining of them, the President and the government and the people as a whole must have two essential qualities — first, a sense of proportion and perspective, and, second, good will and a sense of humor.

Almost every crisis of our history since 1789 has become a crisis because of a lack on the part of leaders or on the part of the people themselves, or both, of some of these essentials.

The very birth of the Democratic Party, at a time when President Washington publicly expressed the hope that the nation could be run without parties, was due to the simple fact that the Government itself was dominated by the great commercial and shipping interests of the seaboard, and failed to give recognition to the needs and the desires of the masses of the inhabitants of the original 13 States who did not subscribe to the theory that birth, wealth or political position could give to the possessors of these qualifications the sole right to govern. Hence the Democratic Party.

The Other Extreme

A generation later a Government dominated by the other extreme—the plainer people from the back country, from the Piedmont and the slopes of the Alleghenies, paying scant attention to the ship owners of the seaboard, drove our nation into the second war against Great Britain. And here in the south it is worth remembering that the first suggestion of secession from the union was proposed by delegates from the New England States in the Hartford Convention in 1814.

In both cases tolerance and the national point of view were absent. Another generation went by and it was the same lack of tolerance, the same lack of a national point of view which brought about a war which was not inevitable—the War between the States.

The scene changed and the nation was confronted not by a sectional difference but by a struggle for economic and social control—a period which saw the control of our National Government by groups of individuals, who owning their government, through owning vast financial power, used the plea of development of our national resources that they might feather their own nests.

In the lifetime of people who are still with us, there were men whom we must admit had courage and vision, who pushed railroads across the plains, opened mines, dammed rivers, created vast aggregations of capital, and left in their wake vast aggregations of national and state and local political power.

Those Glorious Days

In a sense those were glorious days because the wide-open spaces were open to those native Americans and those who were flocking hither from the centers of Europe to find work in new fields.

A current author emphasizes the perfection of life that surrounded our population half a century ago. He draws a picture of the complete lack of any restraints on any individual and infers that every American of those days, no matter what part of the country he or she lived in, lived in a Utopia of work and play to which we should seek an immediate return.

A few days ago in Georgia I talked with an old friend whom I have known for ten years. He was what might be called an old-fashioned Southern Conservative. We got to 'reminiscing" about the old days when I first lived in Georgia. He reminded me of the days when cotton was selling at five cents a pound, and, while he admitted that the ramifications of our Federal legislation, and especially of court decisions during the past six years were somewhat beyond him, he allowed that some principle of crop control—cotton and tobacco—decided on by a majority of the farmers themselves, was the most democratic way to prevent the return of five cent cotton.

He reminded me of two little banks in Warm Springs, Georgia—banks in which many thousands of dollars of local savings had been deposited—of the failure of both of these banks and the loss of the savings—and of the fact today that deposits in the banks of the United States are safe, and, he remarked, "I hope that that type of liberal legislation will not be repealed."

He reminded me of the white men and Negroes who never saw, as the heads of families, $100 in cash the whole year round. He reminded me of the days in 1932 when the States of the Union were going broke and losing their credit because the whole burden of the relief of the starving was placed on their shoulders without the contribution of one dollar from the Federal Government. He reminded me of the complete lack of any social security program—of the days when a home-builder was charged 15 and 20 per cent to borrow the money to build his house—of the days when slum clearance was a beautiful ideal on paper and nowhere else.

And when he left he said: "Young man, I don't know the United States the way you do, but I know this section of the nation pretty well. I don't understand the actual working out of all these new-fangled things that the Government has been starting in these past six years. But I know this section of the country and I want to tell you that there is a new spirit abroad in the land. I am not talking just about the fact that there is more buying power, that houses are painted that were never painted before, that our banks are safe, that our roads and schools are better. What I am talking about is that all of our young people in my section of the country think that we are 'going places.'

'Going Places'

Those two words "going places" seem to be an essential in modern civilization.

They represent the conviction on the part of the young people of America that life never remains static; that there are better days ahead than ever before; that an opportunity to find a way of life, to earn a living, to raise a family in comfort and security are better tomorrow. There may be those in the world who believe that a regimentated people, whose every thought and action is directed by one man, may give some people a type of security which is pleasing to them. But whatever convictions I have, none is stronger than my abiding belief that the security and well-being of the American people can best be served by the Democratic processes which have made this country strong and great.

The future, however, rests not on chance alone, not on mere conservatism, mere smugness, mere fatalism, but on the affirmative action which we take in America. What America does or fails to do in the next few years has a far greater bearing and influence on the history of the human race for centuries to come than most of us who are here today can ever conceive.

U. S. and World Affairs

We are not only the largest and most powerful democracy in the whole world, but many other democracies look to us for leadership that world democracy may survive.

I am speaking not of the external policies of the United States. They are exerted on the side of peace and they are exerted more strongly than ever before toward the self-preservation of democracies through the assurance of peace.

What I would emphasize is the maintenance of successful democracy at home. Necessarily democratic methods within a nation's life entail change — the kind of change through local processes described by Mr. Justice Cardozo—the kind of change to meet new social and economic needs through recognized processes of government.

Because we live in an era of acceleration, we can no longer trust to the evolution of future decades to meet these new problems. They rise before us today and they must be met today.

That is why the younger generation means so much in our current affairs. They are part of the picture in their twenties without having to wait until they have passed middle age.

That is why I myself associate myself so greatly with the younger generation.

That is why I am happy and proud to become an alumnus of the University of North Carolina, typifying as it does American liberal thought through American action.

Novelist's Wife Is Adviser To 40,000 Girls in Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Leadership of 40,000 young women in the industrial clubs of the Young Women's Christian Association, many of whom are doing their "first thinking" on economic problems, is being undertaken by Mrs. Sherwood Anderson, wife of the novelist, who has recently been appointed head of the Association's industrial staff.

Workers' education is at the top of the list of subjects up for special consideration this year by the Association, Mrs. Anderson, known as Mrs. Eleanor Anderson professionally, was selected because of her wide understanding of labor problems in which she has specialized during the last 15 years, traveling extensively for the Association.

"One of the very interesting things about the work," Mrs. Anderson said, "is that many of them join a group when they are young and rather inexperienced and, generally speaking, the girls are doing their first thinking on industrial problems.

"The organization has a unique opportunity to give this group of young citizens fundamental and accurate information and, what is more important, the kind of training which will help them to think for themselves on sound lines. Through club programs they get practice in democratic procedures, develop their local club activities through their own initiative and determine their national program through biennial assemblies and through elected representatives on the National Council."



G. M. Kesslere

Mrs. Eleanor Anderson
New head of Young Women's Christian Association Industrial Staff.

A. F. of L. Hits Guild Strike

CHICAGO, Dec. 6 (AP)—Charges and counter charges from opposing union chieftains developed today as the strike of Chicago Newspaper Guild members against the Herald and Examiner and the American entered its second day.

Both Hearst newspapers continued publication after the walkout in which, the Guild stated, 600 employees participated. Management of the newspapers estimated the total number of employees between 3,200 and 3,300.

The Guild announced plans for mass picketing in Hearst Square. Sixteen pickets paraded Dec. 5.

H. Richard Seller, representative of the Guild, stated the strike was "to enforce the job-security sections" of a contract involving editorial employees and to guarantee collective bargaining rights to approximately 800 other "white collar" workers.

He reiterated Guild charges that the management had violated provisions covering hours, wages, and working conditions.

A group of city and state American Federation of Labor officials issued a statement charging the strike was "basically a fight of the CIO Guild against the regular trade unions and in defiance of the National Labor Relations Board." They said these unions included A. F. of L. organizations of employees in the editorial, business, commercial, and advertising departments.

In published statements the newspaper management denied it had violated the Guild contract and declared a readiness to enter negotiations when the Labor Board designates a bargaining unit and agent.

President Studies Foreign Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—Plunging into foreign affairs discussions immediately upon his return to Washington, President Roosevelt today conferred with Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, and three of his major European Ambassadors: William C. Bullitt, France; William Phillips, Italy; Hugh R. Wilson, Germany.

With one possible exception, these may be called the chief proponents of the appeasement school, rather than the group which has been urging "moral sanctions" against various practices of the authoritarian nations which the United States officially disapproves.

Meantime, in Washington, the other schools of foreign policy advisers await their turn to see the President. Among them are those pressing for action on the refugee problem, those who want to facilitate food shipments to Spain, and so on down the list. The conference, therefore, is certain to be the first in a series, and represents only one facet—even if the topmost in rank —of those who contribute to policy-making.

German Liner Lands Crew Of Greek Vessel It Sank

BREST, France, Dec. 6 (AP)—The German liner La Plata arrived last night with 15 survivors of the Greek freighter Akti, which sunk with 17 other crewmen after colliding with the La Plata in the English Channel.

Among the survivors was Capt. Minas Varvdavas of the Akti who with the captain of the La Plata made a report of the accident to Brest authorities.

Former G-Man Picked by Amen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The inquiry into Brooklyn law-enforcement agencies is expected to proceed with typical Federal smoothness following the announcement by John Harlan Amen, who is conducting the investigation, that he has appointed William I. Conway, former Bureau of Investigation Agent, to the post of chief investigator.

Mr. Conway, who resigned from the Federal service to take up private practice in Chicago, will head an investigating staff composed solely of men who have worked for the FBI, the announcement said, adding that he was selected with the indorsement and recommendation of J. Edgar Hoover, head of the FBI. This gave substance to the report that Mr. Amen, former counsel for the United States Department of Justice, would model his inquiry upon Federal methods.

Mr. Amen had delayed more than a month the selection of his chief investigator and there was much speculation with regard to whom he would choose for this important position.

Prince Paul of Yugoslavia Leaves London for Home

LONDON, Dec. 6 (AP)—A strong squad of Scotland Yard detectives saw Prince Paul of Yugoslavia off for home today.

At the same time, a spokesman at the Yard denied flatly that the Regent had cut short his visit in London because of a reported warning that Croatian terrorists were en route from New York to assassinate him.

The Yard's spokesman said the Regent's plans to depart today had been made some time ago.

Princess Olga, sister of the Duchess of Kent, kissed her smiling husband good-by. She is remaining here for a while.

Fisher Strikers Agree to Work On Temporary Basis

FLINT, Mich., Dec. 6 (AP)—Approximately 21,000 motor factory workers went back to work today under conditions indicating the strike in Fisher Body Company Plant No. 1 had been settled only temporarily.

Local 581, United Auto Workers of America (C. I. O.), voted Dec. 5 to return to their jobs at once, but decided to call a new strike if the Fisher Body wage dispute is not settled by Dec. 9.

The strike was called Dec. 2. It involved 6,400 workers directly, but 14,000 Buick employees soon were idle for lack of auto bodies, and 600 Fisher Body workers in Pontiac became affected.

Conditional Ratification

A settlement was announced Dec. 4, subject to ratification by the membership of the Flint Local. The ratification came in conditional form after three hours of argument.

Some complaint was voiced because officers of the Local had not been permitted to take part in negotiations with General Motors Corporation officials. International U. A. W. officers, including President Homer Martin, spoke for the Union.

Mr. Martin said the dispute involved the question of changing from piece-rate scale to day-wage rates in certain departments. He added: "The Union recognizes that any change from piece work to day work must be made on a sound and equitable basis and that it is necessary to negotiate an understanding as to the method and process of making these changes."

Question of Appeal

Mr. Martin said the Union's agreement with the Corporation provided for appeal from decisions by plant managers to higher officials of General Motors, and that a "misunderstanding" on this point caused the strike. "This particular case will be appealed immediately," he said.

It was understood pickets would be withdrawn at once at the Fisher plant here.

Chrysler Strikers Return

NEWCASTLE, Ind. (AP)—Approximately 1,500 employees of the Chrysler Corporation plant, strike-bound three days last week because of a C. I. O.-A. F. of L. dispute, returned to work Dec. 5 and started wheels of the factory turning for the first time since Nov. 30.

The rest of the 3,600 employees, thrown out of work by the dispute, planned to return to their posts on the smaller 2:30 p. m. and 10:30 p. m. shifts.

Sam Ives, the plant's police chief, reported, "Everything is peaceful on the inside."

But the agreement reached between the United Automobile Workers of America, C. I. O. union, which claims 98 per cent of the employees as members and seeks 100 per cent organization, and the Die Sinkers' Union, A. F. of L. affiliate, did not halt the grand jury investigation of alleged violence which preceded peace negotiations.

Texans Launch Boom for Garner For Presidency

DETROIT, Texas (AP) — Friends of John Nance Garner, who was born in a shanty and rose from a frontier lawyer to Vice-President, rounded up the folks of Northeast Texas Dec. 6 for a rally that will formally launch the Garner-for-President movement throughout the Nation.

Thousands of the faithful—from youngsters who aspire to his career of high public service to the oldsters who remember the young lawyer as the best shortstop Red River County ever produced—have been called to meet here to form the first Garner-for-President Club.

The meeting place is only a few miles from the mud-chinked log cabin where Mr. Garner was born.

Resolutions to be submitted to the rally will stress the frontier American virtues of thrift, self-reliance and hard work exemplified by his life and political career.

The Vice-President has lent no encouragement to the movement. But those who know him best confidently believe he would accept the responsibilities of that high office if they were placed upon him by the American people.

John Garner was born on a farm near here, Nov. 22, 1868, and spent his early boyhood tramping six miles daily to and from country school, doing chores on the farm, and riding miles of fence. As he grew older he found time for baseball, organizing a team at Coon Soup Hollow and playing the boys from Possum Trot, Reed Tank, and other Texas communities.

19 Nova Scotia Miners Perish

SYDNEY, Nova Scotia, Dec. 6 (CP)—Nineteen men were known to have been killed and many others seriously injured today in Nova Scotia's worst coal mine disaster in 20 years.

A string of 26 mine cars carrying 250 workers broke loose and plunged out of control down a mile-long incline into the wall of the main deep.

The tragedy occurred in the Princess Colliery of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company as a shift was riding down to work.

Mooney Seeks Pardon

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Thomas J. Mooney's 21-year court fight for freedom reach a dead end Dec. 5 before the United States' highest tribunal and he promptly took the first formal step toward seeking a pardon from Governor-Elect Culbert L. Olson.

Indignation Over Air Raids Revives Demand for Curbs

(Continued from Page 1)

The News

HENDAYE, Franch (at the Spanish Frontier), Dec. 6 (AP)—The Spanish Insurgents, vaunting the superiority of their air force over the Government's planes, took the unusual step last week of announcing the cities and towns they are planning to bomb.

Burgos authorities, after announcing that 73 Government planes had been shot down in November, made public a list of nearly 100 localities in Government territory marked for bombing.

A note published with the list said the action was taken "to avoid any damage to peaceful citizens" in localities which the Insurgents said contained military objectives. Among the towns and cities listed were Tarragona, Sagunto, Cartagena, Guadalajara, Almeria, and Pozoblanco.

Bombings of some 17 towns and villages in Government territory have been reported during the past few days.

The Background

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Bombings of defenseless cities during the past two years in Spain and China have aroused such world-wide indignation and have left the public so convinced of the insecurity of city life in any nation that the universal demand to have the menace stopped is forcing the governments to action.

What appeared to be a real move in this direction was the statement by Premier Neville Chamberlain last June that Britain was ready to abandon police bombings of rebellious native tribes if that would clear the way for general abolition of bombing civilians from the air. Britain's stand on police bombing from the air had been the main stumbling-block to agreement on a plan for total abolition of war planes at the Disarmament Conference of 1932, and while definite moves in the matter may be more difficult with hostilities actually in progress, it is felt that the way to agreement may now have been opened.

A world conference on the prevention of aerial bombardment, attended by 1,100 delegates from 30 countries, met in Paris last July and organized a campaign of education, and while for the moment public opinion has to content itself with such temporary expedients as the dispatch of two British observers to investigate air bombings in Spain, it is generally expected that once hostilities have ended the Governments will find themselves compelled to halt their rush for air armament in order to bring the stoppage of air bombings within the scope of practical politics.

Early Curb on Bombing

The first convention on aerial bombing was effected in the days before the airplane, and when bombs could only be dropped from balloons. This was at the Hague Peace conference of 1899, four years before the Wright brothers started their flights at Kitty Hawk. It was there agreed to prohibit "the discharge of projectiles and explosive from balloons or by other new methods of a similar nature."

This was a five-year agreement and it was ratified by most of the nations represented. But when the question of its renewal arose in the Hague conference of 1907, aviation had made such strides that agreement on renewal could not be reached. The nearest the delegates came to such an agreement was a clause that read: "The attack or bombardment, by whatever means, of towns, villages, dwellings or buildings which are undefended is prohibited." This and a somewhat similar rule previously laid down by the peace conference of European powers summoned by Czar Alexender II in 1878 are the only conventions affecting bombardment from the air today. The weakness of both measures lies in the difficulty of determining what is meant by the term undefended.

Curbs on Aerial Bombings

The subject of air bombardment was revived at the Washington disarmament conference of 1921 and a resolution was passed setting up a commission of jurists to investigate the matter. The Commission met at the Hague in 1922 and arrived at a complete plan for bringing aerial warfare under control, declaring that such bombardment was only permissable if directed at a specific military objective, damage to any section of a city outside that objective being prohibited, and if the military objective could not be attacked without damaging non-military parts of a city, then it must not be bombed at all. Bombardment for the sake of terrorizing a civilian population was definitely ruled out, while protection of privileged buildings and historic monuments was provided for.

So far, these rules for aerial warfare have not been ratified by a single nation and when the subject next came up in 1930 and 1932 at Geneva, ultimate action was held up by failure to obtain general agreement on a basis for eliminating military airplanes.

Paul G. Anderson

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—Paul Y. Anderson, for 15 years one of the most brilliant of American newspapermen, passed away this morning evidently the victim of suicide.

A decade ago, Mr. Anderson—then star reporter for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch—won the Pulitzer Prize for dispatches which resulted in reopening investigation of the Teapot Dome oil scandals and the ultimate conviction of many figures involved. He was commended by the House of Representatives in 1917 for public service in reporting the East St. Louis race riots. Among his other great feats was the uncovering of evidence resulting in impeachment of Federal Judge George W. English.

Mr. Anderson was always a strong liberal, and his weekly articles in the Nation scathingly stated his estimates of men and affairs. He worked for the Post-Dispatch from 1912 until the past year, when he was dismissed and joined the St. Louis Star-Times.

Wolfless Forests

Not a single wolf remains in the Pike National Forest, on the slopes of Pike's Peak, where they once abounded, an animal census reveals.

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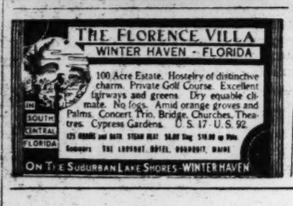
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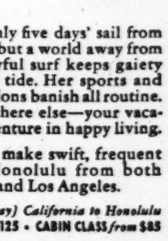
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THERE were eleven of us in the team—ten authors of varying notoriety and rather blemished appearance, and one peer. We came out of the marquee where we had changed our clothes and listened hopefully to the rain striking the canvas, each of us astonished that we had brought the correct clothes. "I only bought them this morning," said the Book Society. "Do you think they fit?" And then all of us, from the Good Companion downwards, confessed that we had bought ours only that morning, too. Except the peer. In old and yellowing flannels, a Norfolk jacket, thick-soled reddish marching boots, a near-cowboy hat and a beard, he had that negligence about his appearance which revealed the true amateur English cricketeer, the man with the game in his blood, the terror of the village green, the fanatic non-professional in whom the true traditions of the game abide. Those historic trousers of his had ripened in the counties for a lifetime, played for Cambridge and were stained with the sun that shines upon the Gentlemen at Lords. He said, as we filed on to the field where the actresses, movie cameras, and autograph hunters were waiting for us: "I fear I am going to see my favorite game made a mockery of."

"Mockery," said the Good Companion, "is not the name for what he's going to see this afternoon."

For we were playing the actresses. Once a year, in aid of the poor, the authors always play them.

* * *

FOR WEEKS, ANTICIPATION agitates us until the detestable day arrives. But is it the day? Have we arrived on the wrong day? We look at the sky, see the summer rain; yes, this must be the day. "What a pity," the actresses say, "it's raining. It will spoil the game." This was the first of their many errors. The really memorable games, the ones which seem to hold the very essence of the refined art of cricket, are not the won games nor the lost games, nor even the vast Sahara of drawn ones, but those of which the newspaper reports, with misleading simplicity: Rain Stopped Play. The actresses had not got the spirit of the thing in them. And they went further even than this. "Who do you think will *win*?" they had asked us at lunch time. That was crashing. Cricket, dear ladies, we wanted to say, is not won, lost, drawn nor even just stopped. Its delicious *ennui* is as innocent of progress as are white water lilies on a pond. It drifts as pointlessly as ducks would do in the idle reaches of eternity.

The even more terrible thing about the actresses was that they not only wanted someone to win, but were determined it should be themselves. Here the authors were not blameless; for a glance at the actresses, and another at the reporters, had told us that we must be determined to lose. A team of authors who defeated a team of actresses would be unspeakable and, I think, unreadable. *Could* anyone go on reading the books of men so ungallant? We had, as we thought it over, a duty to our public.

* * *

AND SO, WHEN the rain stopped and Sarah Bernhardt (shall I say?) went in to bat and was clean-bowled first ball, the authors shouted as one:

"No! Not out!" We couldn't let a girl like the Bernhardt down.

But "Out!" came an eleventh voice, lonely and austere. "Clearly out." We had forgotten the peer.

The mockery had begun. And it continued. The Duse, at the other end, fell into her wicket in hitting a boundary; and the ball was caught up by the peer with one of those lasso-ing sweeps of the arm which had depressed Oxford in the '80s. No cheer went up from us. We frowned at him.

"No ball. You stay where you are, Eleanora," we shouted.

We dropped all catches after that. The aristocracy have rarely shone in the world of letters. We realized, as the afternoon went on, that the peer was going to be the liability of our side. He could win any game. But could he lose it? Did he understand the spirit of sabotage? We could, of course, send him in last, but the movie men wanted to see that beard at the wicket. The better thing to do, we concluded, was to put him in first and hope that the sight of Mrs. Siddons in beach pajamas, bowling at him with the vehemence of Lady Macbeth, crying "Out, damned spot" at every ball, would unnerve him. How mistaken we were. The man who never missed a catch, whose voice had called "Over" like clockwork every six balls, ("What's 'over'?" the actresses asked. "Never mind," we said), went out to the wicket and never missed a ball.

* * *

I AM ASSUMING that everyone who reads this has seen a game of first-class cricket; and that, if any have not, that they have sat down after a heavy lunch some afternoon in their lives to make one more attempt on "Paradise Regained" and know an epic when they see one. The assumption is necessary to any description of the display our peer gave that day. Down came the ball toward him. We saw an experienced eye judge it, a wicked wrist loosen, a knee bend to the stroke, and then one of those snicks through the slips which might have gone to the boundary if the Duse had not fallen over and sat on the ball, because at the time her hands were engaged in patting her hair. "Run," shouted the batsman at the other end. But the peer knew his game. "Stay," he said, raising his hand like Mahomet, and keeping one leg back within the crease. "We mustn't take risks," he said. There was no tempting him. He looked at the buffoonery of his partner coldly. He set out on one of those displays of batsmanship which make international cricket what it is, but which are a total loss to local charity. He drove to the boundary, he ignored the wides, he left the unplayable, he cut through mid-off, he flicked through the slips and sent them down past square leg (Mrs. Siddons hot after them), like meteors. He skied nothing. He blocked the dangerous. When the Kembles tried off breaks, he was not deceived and, when Beatrice Lillie took to bodyline and we roared "LBW" every time the ball hit him, he stuck up his beard and stayed. His companions went down like ninepins but not the peer. "If it goes on like this we shall *win*," we said.

* * *

THOSE OF US who played with him knocked up catches, scampered down the pitch, made blind swipes, dropped our bats, ran ourselves out and behaved as our duty to our public clearly directed. "You took that the wrong way," the peer said. Batsman after batsman came back in despair to the pavilion. "The cad'll make a century," they said, "if he isn't stopped."

It was hopeless. There was going to be no mockery as far as the peer was concerned. At one point, when he was sending them over the heads of the crowd, we made anxious attempts to catch him out ourselves and were prepared to insist upon that outrage. But a fate was against us. Up went a dozen hungry hands and we dropped the thing between the lot of us.

And then the sinister news went round that our peer alone had made over seventy runs and the whole team of actresses had made only thirty-six between them. We dreaded what the press would say. We thought, appalled, of the circulating libraries (a feminine public), we heard, in imagination, the derisive voice of Movietone News, saw the disastrous hints in the illustrated weeklies. We are not naturally dishonest as a profession, but we have our pride. It was not for this that we had all bought new white flannel trousers that morning. "Someone," we said, "get hold of the score book quick. We'd better start cooking."

And you know how we writers hate cooking anything.

V. S. PRITCHETT

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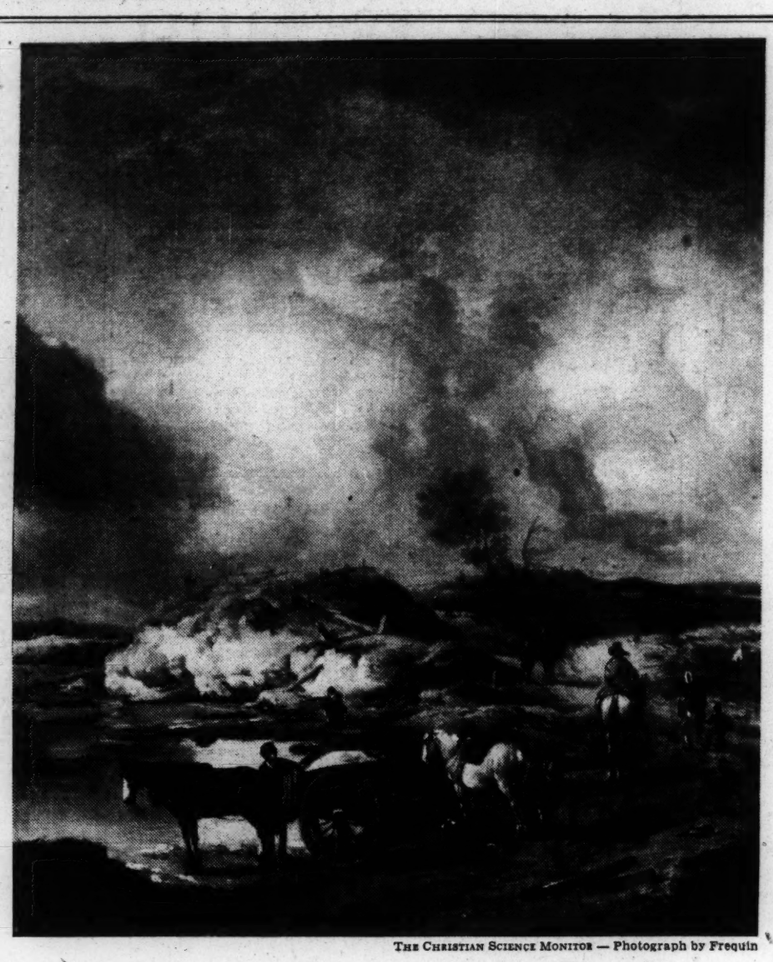
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Frequin

A LANDSCAPE WITH HORSES: *A Painting by Philip Wouwerman*

THE Dutch landscape has been painted by many seventeenth-century artists. While the place in which they lived and their own viewpoint determined their genre, many of them gained fresh experience abroad. The Dutch landscape painters did not confine themselves to Holland. They traveled to Germany, to the Southern Netherlands—now Belgium—and especially to Italy. But although they felt the influence of these countries and became acquainted with mountainous landscape, they remained Dutch. Generally speaking, they show preference for everyday things and the landscape they know so intimately. The best of them give something personal to the landscape. When a figure is introduced, it is that of a farmer, of a horseman, or portraits of ladies and gentlemen who wished to be portrayed on their estates. Some artists collaborated with each other, one painting the landscape, the other the figures; and this was by no means a custom to be deplored.

Philip Wouwerman, without belonging to the aristocracy of art, is a very good and fluent painter whose work is worth studying. He was born at Haarlem in 1619 and became the pupil of his father and probably of the painter of horses, Pieter Verbeecq. In a town like Haarlem it would be almost impossible to escape the influence of Frans Hals, and, although we cannot call Wouwerman a follower of this great master, his fluent style and accurate draftsmanship are an indication in this direction.

A short stay abroad made Wouwerman's palette brighter in color than that of the other Haarlem painters. He is best known as a painter of horses. Among his finest works is hardly a picture in which no horse appears. He made an enormous number of paintings during his short life, and although his range is rather restricted, he succeeds in bringing so many variations to his scenes that he never bores us.

Wouwerman's best works belong to his middle period and are suffused with a silvery tone, while his figures are of secondary importance. These works are mostly dune landscapes in the vicinity of Haarlem. This painting, in the D. G. van Beuningen collection in Rotterdam, dates from 1660. A lead-gray sky with heavy clouds, such as are to be seen so often along the coast, hangs over the dunes, which are covered with grayish-green beach-grass. A man has driven his sand cart right up to the water's edge. The various figures make little spots of color in the gray landscape and compose a charming and lively scene.

For a Bird-Bath

THOUGH sun and shower
On slanted wing,
May cross the hour,
A bird will sing!

DOROTHY RANDOLPH BYARD

Peking Street Peddlers

CHINA is a nation of walls within walls. They vary in size from the famous Great Wall of China some fifteen hundred miles in length to the humble mud walls of the country farmer. . . . In between these two extremes we find every sort of wall—city wall, palace wall, yamen walls and walls of the rich and poor. There is no doubt that these walls have profoundly affected China's history and the psychology of her people. In addition to this they have caused the Chinese family to build for itself a small feudal castle, so to speak, into which the family or clan withdraws and closes the gates. . . .

So because of the feudal nature of Chinese life the peddler became an institution. The women could not leave their homes to visit the shops or market places, except on rare occasions such as temple fairs. In fact, all custom and tradition—to say nothing of their bound feet—made it difficult for the Chinese women to leave their own walls in search of the necessities of life. Hence came the peddlers of all kinds who play a most important part in the scheme of Chinese life. Their number is legion—they sell, buy, exchange, mend, entertain and cater to the personal wants of man in almost every conceivable manner.

The fact that these people live behind walls has caused the various peddlers each to have a call or sound by which his presence may be announced. It is their only method of advertising. The calls or sounds are as varied as the peddlers themselves, each type having a characteristic method. Every locality has its customs in this regard, some dating back hundreds of years. It is interesting to note that many of the instruments used will be found common to the same type of peddlers in various parts of China, the vocal calls, cries, or shrieks are more susceptible of change and vary greatly in different sections of the country.

The peddlers have many ways of bringing their audible advertising to the attention of the people who live behind the walls. Some call out their wares in a musical voice or song calculated to please the hearer. Others have a loud or discordant cry which grates on the nerves—while a very few have no sound or call at all, and one wonders how they exist. There are some who speak their calls without apparent effort to please or alarm. Perhaps the most interesting are the ones who have instruments . . . which vary from Buddhist temple horns of Tibetan origin to the sound made by striking with a stick the kettle, gourd or other article which the peddler has to sell. But whether vocal or instrumental, the peddlers' advertising is full of audible color and is one of the outstanding features of life in the Peking *hu t'ung*, as the small lanes and alleys are called in Chinese.—From "Calls, Sounds and Merchandise of the Peking Street Peddlers," by SAMUEL VICTOR CONSTANT (Peking: The Camel Place.)

In the Royal Forest of Dean

THE Forest of Dean being one of the three royal forests of England, the property is administered by the Crown at the present day in the public interest and primarily in the interest of the inhabitants of the region. . . . Some of the planted rides and avenues are immense. The Spruce Ride, lined with black spruce, is a thirty-foot grass ride three miles long. The trees in the holly wood, planted by Charles II himself, have attained almost incredible size. Everywhere oak, beech and silver birch flourish. Some of the oaks are of great age: one at Newland measures about fifty feet in girth.

But more than these show things, the density and easily reached solitudes of the Forest impressed me. Evidently good forestry is at work and the woods are well tended. But almost anywhere one can get in a few minutes into thick forest with a luxuriant undergrowth, with the world lost to view, and watch the little things of the woodland hunting or at play, hear the woodpecker tapping like a busy typist, and silently study the movements of myriads of small birds. The road past Speech House being a very good one, it is impossible that such a beauty spot, even in an enclave so remote from large populations, does not attract multitudes at holiday times. But on my afternoon, no more than three cars stood outside the hotel and only two or three scattered parties took tea in the great court room. Two hundred yards away I found myself in a jungle of bracken as tall as my head and got into and out of it by tunnels of greenery. The strong sweet scent in the sunshine, the complete silence save for the twitter of birds and the hum of insects, gave the illusion of a wilderness as old as time and as remote as the planets.—From "The Green Hills of England," by R. A. J. WALLING. (New York: Morrow.)

Willows

A PINE will stand upon its toes
And try to touch a star.
The maples spread themselves for shade . . .
The oak's a perfect spar.
The elms were made for avenues . . .
Most fruits choose fence or wall.
The little birch swings silken bark
Like fringe upon a shawl.

But willow trees will always hunt
A sleepy little stream,
And yawn a bit and then stretch out
Along its banks to dream.
With cows for quiet company,
And sounds from near-by farms . . .
Their heads droop lower and lower until
They're pillowed on their arms.

— RUTH ECKMAN, in *Kaleidograph*

Moral Courage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS axiomatic that when one has grasped a scientific truth, be it in the field of mathematics, physics, or ethics, one cannot go back to the belief which contradicts that truth. When, for instance, one understands that two times two makes four, no amount of argument can make that individual revert to the mistaken belief that two times two makes five.

The great question concerning our understanding of spiritual facts is, Do we adhere to this understanding when the truth we have glimpsed is challenged? Are we faithful to our vision when we encounter material opposition? These questions are particularly pertinent to those who are learning, through Christian Science, to disbelieve in the reality of matter and to discount the evidence of the material senses, for this teaching runs counter to the generally accepted mortal standards.

So, when confronted by conditions which one knows are spurious, but which to human sense seem overwhelming; when situations arise which one knows are harmless, yet which seem threatening—in the face of such contingencies, does one remain calm, serene, confident, knowing the supremacy of good? Does he affirm, declare, and cling to what he knows to be true, as taught in Christian Science? It requires courage to do so.

We read on page 97 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, "It requires courage to utter truth." One whose moral courage is put to the test, should remember that he has omnipotent Truth on which to rely. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 102), Mrs. Eddy quotes with approbation the statement that "one on God's side is a majority."

The outcome of the supposed battle between Truth and error is already established. It is established because God is All, perfect, and man, as His image and likeness, forever remains at the standpoint of perfection. If we realize God's allness and perfection, what opportunity has error or evil to assert itself in our thinking? God's creation is spiritual, intact, complete. The seeming conflict between good and evil, right and wrong, is but a conflict in human consciousness between what is really true and what the material senses claim to be true.

Looked at from the standpoint of the allness and perfection of God, sin and sickness are seen to be not real entities, against which one is helpless, but aggressive mental suggestions, never real, true, or potent. When seen in this light, our struggles are diminished, shorn of the power to frighten us, and seen as subject to spiritually right thinking. Reliance on Truth gives confidence and the strength needed to face difficult situations courageously. Mrs. Eddy has written on page 286 of Science and Health, "The understanding of Truth gives full faith in Truth, and spiritual understanding is better than all burnt offerings."

Jesus' life expressed supreme moral courage. His teachings were antipodal to the ecclesiastical despotism and the moral and intellectual darkness of the age in which he lived. Yet he faced every situation with courage, serenity, and confidence. He did not indulge in self-pity. Rather did he give thanks for God's goodness, mercy, and munificence; for his divine mission to save the world. On the eve of his crucifixion, which he knew he must endure as a means for proving to humanity that man's life is indestructible, he was able to say to his disciples (John 14:27): "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid." Might not Jesus have resorted to expediency and denied the vision? No; he stood fast, faithful to his great mission. He understood God and man's relation to Him, and he could not forsake this understanding, in spite of the cruel consequences such a stand entailed.

In our age we have an example of high moral courage in the life of Mrs. Eddy. In her discovery and elucidation of the Science of being she ran counter to the accepted beliefs of medicine and theology, as well as those of physical science. The schools have taught that man is a material organism; Christian Science teaches that he is a spiritual, incorporeal entity—the likeness of God, Spirit. The teachings of the schools are predicated upon the assumption of the reality of matter. Christian Science declares matter to be an illusion of the material senses, a false picture in mortal thought. On page 468 of Science and Health, "the scientific statement of being" reads in part: "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all." False religious theories have presented a manlike, humanly circumscribed Deity; Christian Science proclaims God as infinite Life, Truth, Love.

These revolutionary truths aroused opposition, ridicule, and persecution of Mrs. Eddy; but she stood firm, courageously adhering to her vision, and determined to proclaim it for the benefit of mankind. So may each one who is in earnest strive to overcome error in his thinking and experience by acknowledging the allness of God, good.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Sittlicher Mut

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ES IST einleuchtend, daß man nach Erkenntnis einer wissenschaftlichen Wahrheit, sei es in der Mathematik, in der Naturwissenschaft oder in der Sittenlehre, nicht mehr zu dem Glauben zurückkehren kann, der dieser Wahrheit widerspricht. Wenn man z. B. versteht, daß zweimal zwei vier ist, können einen noch so viele Beweisgründe nicht bewegen, zu dem falschen Glauben zurückzukehren, daß zweimal zwei fünf sei.

Die wichtige Frage hinsichtlich unseres Verständnisses geistiger Tatsachen ist: Halten wir an diesem Verständnis fest, wenn die Wahrheit, von der wir einen Lichtblick gewonnen haben, angefochten wird? Sind wir unserer Erkenntnis treu, wenn wir auf materiellen Widerstand stoßen? Diese Fragen sind besonders bei denen angebracht, die durch die Christliche Wissenschaft lernen, nicht an die Wirklichkeit der Materie zu glauben und den Augenschein der materiellen Sinne zu verwerfen. Denn diese Lehre ist den allgemein angenommenen sterblichen Normen entgegengesetzt.

Wenn wir also Zuständen begegnen, von denen wir wissen, daß sie unwahr sind, die dem menschlichen Sinn aber überwältigend erscheinen; wenn wir in Lagen geraten, die unseres Wissens harmlos sind, die aber drohend erscheinen—bleiben wir angesichts solcher Trugvorstellungen ruhig, gelassen, zuversichtlich, da wir die Höchstgewalt des Guten kennen? Behaupten wir, erklären wir und halten wir fest, was wir nach der Lehre der Christlichen Wissenschaft als wahr erkennen? Es erfordert Mut, es zu tun.

Wir lesen auf Seite 97 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy, der Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft: „Es erfordert Mut, die Wahrheit zu äußern". Einer, dessen sittlicher Mut auf die Probe gestellt wird, sollte daran denken, daß er sich auf die allmächtige Wahrheit verlassen kann. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 102) stimmt Mrs. Eddy der Erklärung zu: „Einer auf Gottes Seite ist eine Mehrheit".

Das Ergebnis des mutmaßlichen Kampfs zwischen der Wahrheit und dem Irrtum steht schon fest. Es steht fest, weil Gott das All ist und vollkommen ist, und weil der Mensch als Sein Bild und Gleichnis in alle Ewigkeit auf dem Standpunkt der Vollkommenheit bleibt.

Wie kann sich der Irrtum oder das Böse in unserem Denken behaupten, wenn wir uns die Allheit und Vollkommenheit Gottes vergegenwärtigen? Gottes Schöpfung ist geistig, unversehrt, vollständig. Der scheinbare Widerstreit zwischen Gut and Böse, Recht und Unrecht ist nur ein Widerstreit im menschlichen Bewußtsein zwischen dem, was wirklich wahr ist, und dem, was die materiellen Sinne als wahr vorgeben.

Vom Standpunkt der Allheit und Vollkommenheit Gottes aus gesehen, sind Sünde und Krankheit keine wirklichen Wesenheiten, denen gegenüber man hilflos ist, sondern aufdringliche mentale Einflüsterungen, die nie wirklich, wahr oder mächtig sind. In diesem Lichte gesehen, sind unsere Kämpfe leichter, sie sind der Kraft, uns zu schrecken, beraubt und werden als geistig rechtem Denken untertan gesehen. Verlaß auf die Wahrheit gibt Vertrauen und die nötige Kraft, schwierigen Lagen mutig entgegenzutreten. Mrs. Eddy schreibt auf Seite 286 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit: „Das Verständnis der Wahrheit verleiht volles Vertrauen zur Wahrheit, und geistiges Verständnis ist besser als alle Brandopfer".

Jesu Leben war der Ausdruck höchsten sittlichen Mutes. Seine Lehren standen im Gegensatz zu der kirchlichen Gewaltherrschaft und der sittlichen und verstandesmäßigen Finsternis der Zeit, in der er lebte. Dennoch trat er jeder Lage mutig, gelassen und zuversichtlich entgegen. Er erging sich nicht in Selbstbedauern, sondern dankte Gott für Seine Güte, Barmherzigkeit und Freigebigkeit, für seine göttliche Mission, die Welt zu erlösen. Am Abend vor seiner Kreuzigung, die er, wie er wußte, erdulden mußte, um der Menschheit zu beweisen, daß das Leben des Menschen unzerstörbar ist, konnte er zu seinen Jüngern sagen (Joh. 14, 27): „Den Frieden lasse ich euch, meinen Frieden gebe ich euch. Nicht gebe ich euch, wie die Welt gibt. Euer Herz erschrecke nicht und fürchte sich nicht". Hätte Jesus nicht einen Ausweg finden und seine Vision verleugnen können? Nein, standhaft blieb er seiner großen Mission treu. Er verstand Gott und des Menschen Beziehung zu Ihm, und er konnte seinem Verständnis trotz der grausamen Folgen, die ein solcher Standpunkt nach sich ziehen mußte, nicht untreu werden.

In unserer Zeit haben wir im Leben von Mrs. Eddy ein Beispiel hohen sittlichen Mutes. Mit ihrer Entdeckung und Erläuterung der Wissenschaft des Seins trat sie den allgemein gültigen Annahmen der Medizin, der Theologie und der Naturwissenschaft entgegen. Die Schulen haben gelehrt, daß der Mensch ein materieller Organismus sei; die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß er ein geistiges, unkörperliches Wesen—das Gleichnis Gottes, des Geistes—ist. Die Lehren der Schulen gehen von der Voraussetzung der Wirklichkeit der Materie aus; die Christliche Wissenschaft erklärt, daß die Materie eine Trugvorsellung der materiellen Sinne, ein falsches Bild im sterblichen Denken ist. In „der wissenschaftlichen Erklärung des Seins" auf Seite 468 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit heißt es: „Es ist kein Leben, keine Wahrheit, keine Intelligenz und keine Substanz in der Materie. Alles ist unendliches Gemüt und seine unendliche Offenbarwerdung; denn Gott ist Alles in allem". Falsche religiöse Theorien haben eine menschenähnliche, menschlich dargestellte Gottheit gelehrt; die Christliche Wissenschaft verkündigt Gott als das unendliche Leben, die unendliche Wahrheit und Liebe.

Diese umwälzenden Wahrheiten hatten Widerspruch, Hohn und Verfolgung Mrs. Eddys zur Folge; aber sie blieb standhaft, hielt mutig an ihrer Erkenntnis fest und war entschlossen, sie zum Wohl der Menschheit zu verkündigen. So kann jeder, dem es ernst ist, Irrtum in seinem Denken und in seiner Erfahrung durch Anerkennung der Allheit Gottes, des Guten, überwinden.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Winter Sunbeam

A PARTING cloud,
A little gleam,
A trembling beam
Thrown by a ray
Of winter sun—

Thrice welcome visitor,
Small, shy, inquisitive!

ROBERT E. KEY

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 17-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1938

Loss of Rails Fails to Stay Vermont Area

Good roads and autos put West River Valley back into the prosperity the railroads first gave it.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Dec. 6—The West River Valley penetrating 30 miles into central Vermont's rolling Green Mountains today assumed the role of one of the nation's outstanding examples of communities rescued by rubber-tired transportation from an industrial decline climaxed in 1936 by the abandonment of the valley's sole railroad link to the outside world.

Faced by a slow disintegration of 25 years standing, its hillside farms being abandoned by the score as farmers moved to more productive areas or sought employment in the cities, West River Valley suddenly finds itself minus a railroad, today, but in possession of roadside establishments hiring 27 individuals, two common carrier transportation companies and trucking companies employing 39 wage-earners, in addition to hundreds of jobs opened up by the increasing tourist trade.

New roads have brought outsiders into the valley and with them have come steady jobs, better business in local stores and higher property valuations upon old farms bought up and remodelled by summer colonists who like this part of Vermont for its scenery rather than its soil or cattle grazing possibilities.

Report of Survey

These are present-day conditions in the valley reported by the National Highway Users Conference, as part of a nation-wide survey of the effects of railroad abandonments upon communities which some public-spirited persons have believed would drop into oblivion with the passing of railroad services. Even though rails have carried some of these lines at a heavy loss and would gladly scrap them to help balance their budgets, citizens have compelled the continuance of many of these lines for years.

The Highway Conference explained that its report was not in any sense a reflection upon the railroads which the Conference agreed hold an indispensible place in the transportation field. The report was largely the result of a decision by highway experts to explore the possibilities of highway transportation in fields where the rails have found their operations unprofitable.

In this light, the Conference insisted that the presence of highway transports is a direct "aid to railroads in obtaining the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission to abandon unprofitable operations." During the last 20 years, it was pointed out, the I. C. C. has approved the petitions of the rails themselves for scrapping 22,000 miles of rails. In 1938 alone, the report showed that 118 applications for abandonment were agreed upon by the Federal body involving nearly 2,000 miles of railroad rights-of-way.

Somewhat Different

But the story of West River Valley is somewhat different than that of most isolated communities struggling on one hand to retain railroad services while rails, on the other hand, go to court in their efforts to get rid of these unprofitable lines. For in 1927, the great flood swept away many miles of the West River railroad, leaving citizens with the alternative of taking over the railroad operations themselves or losing the road altogether.

Like many other communities that have had railroad transportation so long that they cannot feel industrially independent without it, citizens of West River Valley borrowed $200,000 from the state, rehabilitated the road and returned it to regular service in 1930-31.

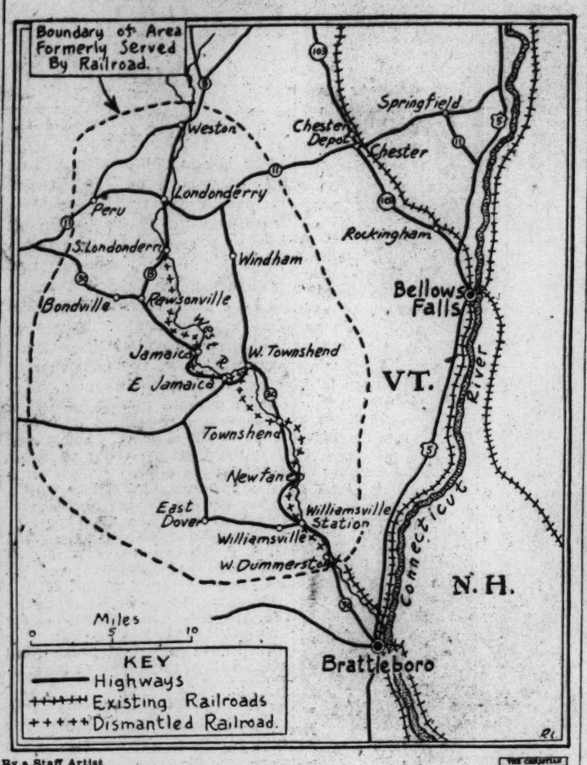
But the going grew rougher, with employees being paid irregularly and services growing less and less dependable, according to the Highway Conference report.

About that time, 1933-35, the Valley began to pave its highways from Brattleboro through Townsend to Londonderry. Slowly the truck commenced to absorb the deliveries of milk farmers. Buses took over the passenger traffic to a large extent. And the railroad had to go in 1936 because only a few old standbys were using it.

Today, the Conference reported, garages and automotive establishments along the West River Highway between West Dummerston and South Londonderry pay $368.51 to towns and $208.28 to schools in property taxes. The 1,274 motor vehicles registered in the contributing territory of the railway paid $23,500 to

(Continued on Page 14, Column 6)

From Rails to Rubber Tires



By a Staff Artist

West River Valley in Vermont

Map showing towns included in transition, the abandoned railroad, highways, and rails still in operation.

U. S. Sales to Finland Gain Under Trade Treaty

The reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Finland has brought marked advantage to the United States.

American manufacturers and exporters sold $12,268,251 worth of goods to Finland in 1937—the first full year of operation of the trade agreement between the two countries—which was a gain of sixty-four and one half per cent over 1936 figures.

On the other hand American importers bought $17,573,195 worth of goods in Finland in 1937—a gain of 14 per cent over 1936—showing that America gained the most advantage from the trade agreement.

This, in effect, was the story brought to Boston today by Archibald E. Gray, United States Consul and third secretary of the United States Legation at Helsinki, Finland, for the past three years. Mr. Gray is in Boston today and tomorrow to confer with business men, exporters, and importers concerning trade problems with Finland. He is making his headquarters at the Customs House Office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Finland, too, has definite possibilities for manufacturers seeking to increase their overseas trade, said Mr. Gray. Credit is very good, and there are no exchange restrictions. The people are friendly toward the United States. They have a limited market as compared with larger nations, but a most satisfactory one. Finland is the only debtor nation that is paying its war debts to the United States

Tractors and agricultural machinery, mechanical equipment for offices and similar products have a good chance for expansion in our trade with Finland, Mr. Gray explained. American apples are in big demand in Finland and constitute the most important item on which duty concessions were granted in the trade agreement, as contrasted to items of greater trade importance on which the duty was "bound," or assured of remaining unchanged.

Trinity Church Issue Is Settled

An agreement was reached today between Trinity Church, historic Protestant Episcopal church at Copley Square, Boston, and the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company regarding a proposed building to be erected by the insurance company on Clarendon Street, facing the church edifice.

The company agreed, in a statement filed with the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, that it will not build higher than 70 feet, within a distance of 75 feet from Clarendon Street, for a period of 15 years. As a result, Judge Charles H. Donohue, in the State Supreme Court, dismissed a petition which had been brought by the church to have set aside a special exception granted by the Zoning Board to the insurance company to build to a height of 155 feet.

Tobin and Breen Go to Washington

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and John A. Breen, Chairman of the Boston Housing Authority, will leave for Washington at midnight tonight on a 36-hour business trip. The Mayor expects to return on Thursday.

The Mayor said that he and Mr. Breen would confer with Nathan Straus, Chairman of the United States Housing Board, relative to Boston's proposed $18,000,000 program for low-cost housing units in Charlestown, South Boston, the South End and the Mission Hill district of Roxbury. A tentative contract for this program has already been approved by the City Council.

They will also confer with Mr. Straus, the Mayor said, relative to the Mayor's recent invitation to Mr. Straus to come to Boston and make a tour of this city's slums or sub-standard areas.

On this visit to Washington Mayor Tobin said he would confer with WPA headquarters to maintain Boston's present WPA quota of 28,000 workers. The Mayor said the City cannot afford any WPA cut at this time due to conditions.

It was also reported at City Hall that the Mayor would confer with WPA authorities on the project to repair Boston's City Hall. This project was filed last April but has not been approved due to political complications, according to reliable word at City Hall.

Hearing in Boston On Milk Price Rise

Action on the New England milk front shifted from Augusta, Maine, to Boston today where dairy farmers referred to the damage to their business by the recent hurricane as one reason for their demands to increase the price of milk to consumers.

The Boston hearing was the third in a series held by Federal milk administrators on the question of increasing milk prices by at least one cent a quart and passing along an increase of 10 cents per hundredweight to the farmer. The first meeting was held in St. Johnsbury, Vt., last Friday, and the second one in Augusta, yesterday.

During the hurricane, it was pointed out, farmers lost a great many sales, farms were damaged necessitating expensive repairs and crops were destroyed. The only way to make up these losses, it was explained, is through milk sales, since the dairy industry is the sole support of thousands of New England farmers.

Upon the facts presented at this and similar meetings the Federal officials will base their decision for or against a price increase.

Liner Reports Three Stowaways

After nine days at sea on the way from Mediterranean ports to Boston, Capt. William W. Kuhne was amazed to discover aboard his American Export Liner Excambion yesterday, three spotlessly-clad and evidently well-fed stowaways in his Number 2 hold. The men, garbed in fashionable sports clothing, stepped over this morning to be detained at the East Boston Immigration Service station—from which it is expected they will be deported shortly. They boarded the Excambion at Marseilles and so would be returned there under ordinary procedure.

The men, Giovanni Maricutti, Bincetti Fecretaire and Egitio—all natives of Fascist Italy, they told authorities, have been serving with the Loyalist army in Spain. They were attempting to reach Mexico, they indicated It was understood that they are Communists.

Storm Is Moving Seaward

The end of the two-day storm cycle was reported by the weatherman, this afternoon, bringing a ray of hope to New Englanders watching flood-swollen rivers rising higher and higher, fed by fast melting snows on the hillsides and two inches of rain in two days. A drop of 16 degrees from 54 to 38 between noontime and 2 p. m. indicated that the storm was being blown out to sea along with the heavy fog that has tied up shipping and highway traffic for 48 hours.

With rivers of western Massachusetts reported rising rapidly towards flood levels, William F. Callahan, Commissioner of Public Works, advised his engineers to redouble their efforts to clear the streams of debris left by the September hurricane, which now constitute a definite hazard to bridges, he said.

Work of clearing the streams has been going on, Mr. Callahan stated, as fast as possible, but there is still plenty to be done. Some of the rivers are reported to have risen two to four feet, while the Mill River at the last reckoning, was only six inches from overflowing its banks at Williamsburg Village.

Fresh-Water 'Flapjack' Found



By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Harold L. Babcock

Curator of Reptiles, New England Museum of Natural History, shown holding rubber cast of rare soft-shelled terrapin. This member of the turtle family sometimes is called a "flapjack."

Rare Soft-Shelled Turtle Found on Champlain Shore

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A search of seven years for New England's rarest turtle has ended successfully with the result that today a large rubber cast of the spiny soft-shelled terrapin goes on exhibition in the entrance hall of the New England Museum of Natural History.

This species is found in New England only on the Vermont shore of Lake Champlain. It was first reported from there back in 1844, but for years no naturalist encountered one. According to Dr. Harold L. Babcock, New England Museum Curator of Reptiles, Lewis H. Babbitt had been conducting a thorough search for the turtle during the last seven years. His first intimation of success came in 1934 when he found a skeleton on the lake shore. Next some very small specimens were found, then some egg shells, scattered and broken after the nests had been destroyed by foxes or skunks, and finally some fertile eggs from which baby turtles were hatched in due course. The prize for which he labored so long, came into Mr. Babbitt's possession during the latter part of August after a search along the Burlington shore near the mouth of the Winooski River.

Called "flap-jack"

Accustomed as people are to see turtles encased in bony armor, it is strange to conceive of one whose flat "shell" of leathery skin droops at the margins like a pancake; hence its common name of "flap-jack." Along the southern Mississippi River, spiny soft-shells are common and are often used for food. Seldom venturing far out of the water, the unusual creatures have managed to reach northward into Vermont by way of the Ohio River, crossing during spring floods into Lake Erie, Ontario, and so into the St. Lawrence basin, whence again by small tributaries in flood, into Lake Champlain.

Dr. Babcock, whose work with New England reptiles, particularly turtles, has won him nation-wide regard, has just brought his Memoir of 1919 on "The Turtles of New England" up to date in a new Museum publication printed as a handy field guide in pocket-size edition. There are nine excellent color plates illustrating the 18 recorded New England species.

Adventures at Sea

Dr. Babcock, who is also a Boston surgeon, has hunted reptiles throughout North America, experiencing some of his most thrilling adventures stalking sea turtles off the coast of Bermuda.

"Strictly speaking the word 'turtle' should be applied to the marine forms," he says, "'terrapin' to the fresh-water and semi-aquatic forms, and 'tortoise' to the land forms." The turtles, with the snakes, lizards, crocodiles, alligators, and the unique tuatara or iguana-like reptile of New Zealand comprize the class Reptilia.

Tobin Names Two Aides For Welfare Head

Transferred from other departments; No action yet on abolition of Board of Overseers.

Partial fulfillment of a pre-election campaign pledge—the appointment of two administrative assistants to the executive director of the Welfare Department—was announced today by Mayor Tobin.

Daniel A. Murphy was named business manager of the Department and Miss Mary A. Cotter was designated head of the Social Service Division by the Mayor, acting through the Board of Overseers.

The Mayor did not discuss, however another campaign pledge—to abolish the Board of Overseers and substitute in its place a single paid head with two administrative assistants. It is understood that the Mayor has not yet decided what action to take on this issue.

Merely a Reorganization

The naming of Mr. Murphy and Miss Cotter as assistants to William G. O'Hare, Executive Director, does not bring two new workers into the Department. It is simply a departmental reorganization. Mr. Murphy has been engaged by the Welfare Department for many years and Miss Cotter likewise. In his new capacity as business manager Mr. Murphy has received an increase in salary from $3,700 to $4,200. Miss Cotter's salary will remain at the present figure—$4,000.

Prior to now there has been no head technically in charge of business and financial affairs, or any one person directly responsible for social work, except the director. The new arrangement will result in more efficient and business-like operation, the Mayor said.

As Mayor Tobin has given no indication whether or not he will attempt to abolish the Board of Overseers—a board of 11 appointed by the Mayor for three years—the board continues to supervise the Welfare Department's affairs.

At present, there are three holdover members on the board and two vacancies.

Reasons for Delay

Mr. O'Hare was appointed executive director recently after the position had been technically unfilled for almost a year. Mr. Murphy served as acting-director during that time. The delay in filling the post was caused by numerous complications.

Mayor Tobin had for some months desired to appoint Mr. O'Hare, but Thomas H. Green, state civil service commissioner, is reported to have attempted to dictate the appointment. At the same time, some members of the Board of Overseers were said to be in favor of promoting Mr. Murphy from acting to actual Executive Director.

Ultimately, Mayor Tobin's views prevailed and today, with his announcement of the new positions, Boston's Welfare Department is placed on its feet, administratively, for the first time since the Mayor took office.

Coming Congress Expected to Be One of Changes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 6—Refinement and consolidation are to be the keynotes of the Seventy-sixth Congress of the United States, according to Representative James A. Shanley (D) who has represented this city in Washington since 1934.

Speaking at a civic luncheon for members of the Chamber of Commerce and several service clubs, Mr. Shanley—besides reporting on his Congressional duties—outlined his views on the trends and philosophies of the Washington political life, expressing the opinion that the Seventy-sixth Congress would see a definite co-ordination of social security efforts.

"Certainly," said he, "the Social Security Laws will come in for review. In the National Labor Relations Board there is a growing feeling that the Board itself will recommend that employers have the right to petition for an election to determine which of two competing unions should represent the workers.

"Seemingly at this time a greater housing program is imminent as is also a national defense program.

"It seems likely that the old bone of contention in the TVA, the three or five-man board, will result in the latter winning out."

'Yow-He-e-e-e! Git Along Little Dogie, Git Along'

Something new in the technique of rounding up rampageous steers put an end today to the impromptu rodeo which has been going on for the past three days on the thoroughfares of Brighton. City police, weary of lasso practice and "drawin' a bead" on a Longhorn, parked their rawhides this morning and kept their feet dry by riding herd on two runaways from the abattoir in a tootin' patrol wagon. It worked.

On Sunday one steer escaped and had to be run down and shot. Yesterday, two more were shot. "Get along, little dogies, get along," chorused the station staff, jumping into their chaps, when the telephone flashed the walk-out of a steer and a cow this forenoon.

Springing into the "saddle," the Brighton Station cowhands ran slap into the two runaways near the Faneuil Station of the B. & A., half a mile from the abattoir.

Instead of the conventional "Yippie!" of the plains, the driver gave the ambling animals the police horn blast which means "pull over to the curb, buddy." The steer and his lady companion halted. They reversed. Up the street they went, the patrol riding them hard. By adroit steering the runaways were headed back to their corral and the Bar G gate slammed on the critters.

On the run back the patrol wagon sounded like an election sound truck. Through mist and rain came the distinct melody of a revised "I'm a-headin from the last round-up."

'Sky the Limit,' Tague Says, For Late Yuletide Mailers

The sky's the limit—for Christmas mailing, Peter F. Tague, Boston Postmaster, counsels today. Airmail, he says, offers the only answer when the time limit for regular mailing of greetings has gone by—as it has already to quite a few parts of the world. After all, the skies are closely associated with this season—with the Star of Bethlehem and the flying reindeer—so perhaps air mail is the logical thing for greetings, anyhow.

Mr. Tague has issued special folders urging the use of air mail and giving the list of deadlines for all parts of the world. Direct air-mail service is provided to most important points in the New World and to the Philippines. Letters dispatched as late as Dec. 13, for instance, will be in time for Christmas in Manila. A greeting may be mailed to San Juan, Puerto Rico, as late as Dec. 22 and still reach its destination in time. Rates for these air-mail services range from 10 to 50 cents a half ounce.

The Postmaster also draws attention in the announcements to the possibility of using European air-mail services to speed delivery there—though there is, as yet, no air service across the Atlantic. There is still time, he says, to send greetings across the ocean by ordinary steamship-carried mail and to have them speeded to destinations by air mail. The charge is three cents a half ounce in addition to the regular foreign postage of five cents for the first ounce.

Other leaflets and posters issued by Mr. Tague remind patrons that greeting cards in unsealed envelopes—with the flaps turned in—can be mailed for 1½ cents for each two ounces, and that to insure delivery before the holiday in New England all parcels should be mailed before Dec. 19—and may be marked, of course, "Do not open until Christmas." For California and other distant States it is recommended that packages be mailed before Dec. 16.

Harvard Graduate Students At Last Get Own Dining Hall

The Week at Harvard

After several homeless months, the latest movement in Harvard co-operatives has finally found a place to roost. The new Graduate Dining Hall, a co-operative measure long sponsored by post-graduate students of Harvard and Radcliffe who hitherto have been forced to take "pot luck" in the various eating establishments in the Harvard Square district, is now setting up operation in new quarters in the basement of Andover Hall in the Divinity School.

Fortified by a loan of $3,000 from the University, including a lease without rent, the new dining hall expects to begin serving meals immediately after the Christmas recess. The co-operative boasts a subscribed membership of 160 graduate students, and already there is a substantial waiting list.

Co-operative organizations are no novelty at Harvard. The well-known "Co-op"—which sells everything from thumbtacks to iceboxes—has a membership of only slightly under 9,000 students. But the dining hall movement is the largest undertaking to date which has originated among students.

For many years, graduates in those schools which do not have their own living and dining accommodations have bemoaned their lack of an eating and social center. Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard, in his annual report to the alumni last June stressed strongly the need for such a center for this large and heterogeneous student body. All proposals having been discarded as unsatisfactory, and sufficient funds being unavailable, the University authorities temporarily abandoned hope.

Into this melancholy deadlock stepped the students themselves. They formed a co-operative corporation, sold stock, and with the funds thus obtained, set out to find shelter for their enterprise. This proved the most difficult step in the whole procedure. Suitable lodgings suddenly became "unavailable"—and as the months flew by, the new co-operative seemed destined to suffer severely from exposure.

Then, as is so often the case, the students and the University found the solution to their "housing problem" right in their own "backyard." Andover Hall, large and new, had plenty of space in its basement to accommodate the homeless diners. Moreover, it was strategically located, being close to the Law School, Radcliffe, and several other schools from which the co-operative's patrons are drawn.

This is the first time that Harvard officials have so liberally endowed a purely student enterprise of this sort, for, unlike the Harvard Refugee Committee, which the University is supporting to the extent of $10,000, this organization is non-profit and non-political in nature. It is rather a purely student movement designed to relieve a long-felt deficiency by a pooling of resources. In lending its support, Harvard has really only joined the co-operative. Its $3,000 "membership fee" will be used to recondition the basement, and will be treated as a loan to be repaid in five years.

Welcoming the end of their nomadic eating life, graduate students are planning to serve two meals a day to members. The cuisine will be copied in so far as is practical, after the University's own dining-hall system.

State Cash Sought For Boston Roads

Several recommendations for dealing with current regional problems of the Boston Metropolitan Area on a broad planning basis were offered to the Legislative Recess Commissions today by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau. The Commissions are studying joint park, boulevard, water and sewerage services of the Metropolitan communities.

One of the proposals was to extend the number of highways in the Metropolitan area that are maintained in full from the State highway fund. For this purpose, an increase of $500,000 annually in the State highway contribution to the Metropolitan District Commission was recommended.

It flatly opposed the construction of any sewerage treatment works at present but further proposed that a "stand-by" charge for municipalities having emergency water connections with the metropolitan supply be adopted; that the cost of Metropolitan parks should be distributed more widely; and that new Metropolitan projects should be authorized only on a long-term capital budget in which improvements are arranged on a basis of priority of need.

Estate Is Divided On 'Grab Bag' Plan

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 6 (AP)—A large part of the late David Levasseur's $250,000 estate was in new hands today, distributed among 25 heirs by a "grab bag" drawing from a lawyer's hat.

About 70 parcels of valuable real estate, all in the Greater New Bedford area, were involved in the unusual proceeding, agreed upon after out-of-court conferences failed to arrive at any other method of disposing of the property.

A Probate Judge ruled that two brothers of Mr. Levasseur, wealthy Fairhaven mortgage and real estate broker, who passed on in June, 1937, without leaving a will, should each receive a fifth share of the estate. Three groups of nephews and nieces, children of deceased sisters, were awarded the remainder.

Prior to the drawing it was decided that each share should equal $27,500 worth of property. Groups which drew more were required to repay the difference to the estate for distribution to those which drew less than the $27,500 amount.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Decreasing cloudiness this afternoon, followed by fair and somewhat colder tonight with lowest temperature near 40 degrees; Wednesday probably fair, becoming cloudy; moderate to fresh westerly winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy, and colder, except rain or snow in north portion tonight; Wednesday fair, slightly colder in the east and north portion.

Vermont: Cloudy and somewhat colder tonight; Wednesday mostly cloudy, followed by light rain or snow at night.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy and somewhat colder tonight; Wednesday generally fair.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and colder tonight; Wednesday generally fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong westerly winds; cloudy tonight; Wednesday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	51	41	Minneapolis	30	26
Bermuda	70	66	New Orleans	48	48
Chicago	34	34	New York	50	48
Denver	32	22	Norfolk	48	48
Helena	30	22	Philadelphia	46	44
Kansas City	38	32	St. Louis	32	30
Los Angeles	68	64	San Francisco	58	50
Miami	84	82	Washington	44	44

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T. Dec. 6.
B—Minimum, Dec. 5.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 10:19 p. m., height 9.5 feet.
Wednesday, 10:34 a. m., height 11.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:42 p. m.

Oak Bluffs Fire Razes Buildings In Business Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAK BLUFFS, Mass., Dec. 6—Firemen from Oak Bluffs, Edgartown, and Vineyard Haven today succeeded in saving some two dozen buildings belonging to the Martha's Vineyard Camp Meeting Association, when fire, whipped by a strong east wind, destroyed three buildings in the Oak Bluffs business district. The loss was estimated to reach $250,000. The camp grounds were immediately behind the burned structures—the Haines Block, the Boston House and a Japanese novelty store.

Gen. Wilson Transferred

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—The War Department announced today the transfer of Maj. Gen. William H. Wilson, Commandant of the First Corps Area at Boston, to the Hawaiian Islands, where he will assume command of the Hawaiian division. General Wilson will sail from New York Feb. 7. Maj. Gen. James F. Woodruff, present Commander in Hawaii, replaces General Wilson at Boston.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Copley—
"Dr. Faustus," by Christopher Marlowe. Presented by the Federal Theater. Featuring Glenn Wilson, Basil Burwell, Burt Kelsey, and Charles McFarland. 8:30. Last week.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Touchdown Army," with John Howard. 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. Also "Boys Town," featuring Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney. 3:25, 6:30, 9:40.

Coolidge Corner—
Jean Arthur and Lionel Barrymore in "You Can't Take It With You." 2:41, 5:59, 9:21. Also "Mysterious Mr. Moto." 1:30, 4:48, 8:06.

Exeter—
Boris Karloff and Evelyn Brent in "Mr. Wong, Detective." 2, 4:55, 7:55. Also "That Certain Age," with Deanna Durbin. 3, 6, 9.

Fine Arts—
"Siaiom," a sport film made at St. Moritz, Switzerland, featuring Gussie Lantschner and Walter Rimi. 1:25, 3:30, 5:40, 7:40, 9:50. Also "Donald's Ostrich." 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:35, 9:40. Tomorrow: "Bob, Son of Battle."

Fenway and Paramount—
Shirley Temple, Charles Farrell, Joan Davis, Amanda Duff, Bert Lahr and Bill Robinson in "Just Around the Corner" Fenway: 2:20, 5, 7:35, 10:10. Paramount: 9, 11:25 a. m., 2, 6:40, 7:15, 9:50. Also "Arrest Bulldog Drummond," with John Howard and Heather Angel. Fenway: 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 8:55. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:10, 8:45.

Keith Memorial—
"Drums," starring Sabu and Raymond Massey. 11:40 a. m., 3:00, 6:30, 9:55. "Tarnished Angels," with Sally Eilers. 10:05 a. m., 1:35, 4:35, 8:25. "Ferdinand the Bull." 11:10 a. m., 2:

Metropolitan—
"Angels With Dirty Faces," starring James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Down on the Farm," featuring the Jones Family, Jed Prouty and Louise Fazenda. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Repertory—
"There's Always Tomorrow," featuring Frank Morgan. Also "The Divorce of Lady X," with Merle Oberon, Laurence Olivier and Ralph Richardson. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

R. K. O. Boston—
"You Can't Take It With You." 9:50 a. m., 1:40, 5:30, 9:25. Also "Fugitives for a Night." 12:15, 4:05, 8.

Scollay and Modern—
"Sues," featuring Annabella, Henry Stephenson and Nigel Bruce. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:45, 9:45. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:20, 9:25. Also "I Stand Accused," with Robert Cummings. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:40, 8:35. Modern: 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
"To Bermuda by Air," "Sons of the Plains," with the Mauch Twins. "Winter Sports in New Hampshire."

State and Orpheum—
"Citadel," featuring Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Blondie," with Arthur Lake, Penny Singleton and Larry Simms. Orpheum: 10:15 a. m. Both theaters: 1:40, 5, 8:30.

Strand—
"Spawn of the North," with George Raft, Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. Also "The Gladiator," featuring Joe E. Brown. Tomorrow: "College Swing," with Burns and Allen, Betty Grable, Jackie Coogan and Edward Everett Horton. Also "Hunted Men," with Mary Carlisle and Lloyd Nolan.

Trans-Lux—
Newsreel Digest, "March of Time," "Sky Rhythm," "The Immortal Brush," "Shock Troops of Disaster," and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Tremont—
Jeannette MacDonald in "Maytime." Also "Lancer Spy," with George Sanders. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Youth Takes a Fling." 1:05, 4:40, 8:15. Also "You Can't Take It With You," with Lionel Barrymore, Jean Arthur, Mischa Auer. 2:25, 6, 9:35.

Radio Programs—Page 11

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

University—
Jean Arthur and James Stewart in "You Can't Take It With You." 2:30, 5:40, 8:45. Also "The March of Time." 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"You Can't Take It With You," featuring Jean Arthur, Lionel Barrymore, James Stewart and Edward Arnold. Also "March of Time." To be shown through Dec. 11. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Memorial Church, Harvard University
Organ recital by E. Power Biggs. Colette Lionne, pianist. 8:15.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Apollo Club of Boston. Dr. Thompson Stone, conductor. Earl Weidner, pianist. Georg Fior, piano soloist. 8:15.

Other Events

Copley Square Hotel—
Exhibition of unusual gems; gem cutting machine. Dec. 6-8. 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Mechanics Building—
Boston's World Fair, Dec. 5-10.

Fogg Museum of Art—
Lecture by Dr. Sigfried Giedion on "New Potentialities: Iron the New Material." 8:30.

Y. W. C. A.—Lee Auditorium—
"Will Shakespeare," by Clemence Dane, presented by Emerson College. Corner Stuard and Clarendon Streets. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Japanese Prints by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Hotel Statler—
Rotary Club Luncheon in the Georgian Room. Clark M. Eichelberger will be the guest speaker. Subject: "After Munich—What?" 12:15.

Boston Amusements—Radio, Plays, Art, Music

Lights Will Go Up Again Next Week on Boston Stages

Thanks to subscription series the fortnight before Christmas will have a play.

Ordinarily the two weeks before Christmas are among the quietest of the season in the theater. This year in Boston, however, that fortnight will not be spent in complete dramatic darkness. For with the backing of subscription audiences, the first performances will be given Thornton Wilder's new farce, "The Merchant of Yonkers," with Jane Cowl in the chief part.

As it happens, it is not the first time that the subscription series of plays and Miss Cowl have come to the rescue here in the pre-holiday fortnight. Four years ago the Theater Guild opened Behrman's "Rain from Heaven" in Boston, and Miss Cowl had the leading feminine part.

Whether "The Merchant of Yonkers" will be as entertaining as "Rain from Heaven" remains to be seen, at the Colonial starting Monday night. Apart from the names of those concerned in the production, not much information about it has been divulged. It will be the second of Mr. Wilder's plays to be seen in Boston. "Our Town," the first, has been recently in Philadelphia for a moderately prosperous visit at the start of a long tour. Being a farce, "The Merchant of Yonkers" will be in a quite different mood from "Our Town."

Max Reinhardt is directing the production, and the cast will include June Walker, Percy Waram, and Bartlett Robinson.

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D'Oyly Cartes in April

From one of this department's scouts, information is received that the D'Oyly Carte Gilbert and Sullivan Company will come to the Colonial Theater in Boston for a month starting April 17. That will be at the conclusion of their biennial tour of the United States.

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Philip Barry in Manhattan

In New York as elsewhere, the weeks before the holiday are on the quiet side. Only two openings are scheduled in Manhattan this week. One of them is Philip Barry's new play, "Here Come the Clowns," recently published as a novel. It will have its first performance Wednesday evening.

On Thursday evening, an English comedy, "Spring Meeting," will make its bow with such London notables in the cast as Gladys Cooper and A. E. Matthews, and two players from the Abbey Theater, Dublin, Arthur Shields and Aideen O'Connor.

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Sinclair Lewis, Actor

Apparently Sinclair Lewis liked his experience last summer at Cohasset, where he acted the chief part in a dramatized version of his own novel, "It Can't Happen Here." At least he is going ahead steadily with his plans to appear again on the stage in "Angela Is Twenty-two." It will open on Dec. 30 at Columbus, Ohio, and travel through the Middle West for five or six weeks before venturing into New York.

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It's "Blossom Time" Again

There had been rumors that "Blossom Time," which has been out on the road in a new revival, might be turning up around Christmas in Boston. More recently it is announced that it will go into New York, where it will open on Dec. 26, with Everett Marshall heading the cast. Its fortunes there may very likely determine future plans for the road.

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Fred Stone Closing

Fred Stone's tour in the revival of "Lightnin'," which began in Boston at the Colonial on Oct. 31, will end this week in Maplewood, N. J. John Golden, who was responsible for the production, is now said to be looking for another play to serve the actor.

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Production Prospects

Eva Le Gallienne is reported to be considering a revival of "Alice in Wonderland," which was one of the best received of her productions at the Civic Repertory Theater.

Likewise reported is an effort to enlist the services of Claude Rains for a production of "The Merchant of Venice." Mr. Rains is desired for the part of Shylock.

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"Hamlet" to Continue

Maurice Evans' full-length version of "Hamlet" will continue in New York through Jan. 21. That is four weeks longer than had been announced previously. There will be no performances, however, during the week before Christmas. During that time, Mr. Evans will rehearse "Henry IV," which it is now expected will be given for four weeks beginning Jan. 30.

'Borrowed' Scenery?

"Amphitryon 38" and "On Borrowed Time" seem a long way apart. But they almost were merged in one performance in Chicago Monday night.

It seems that after the Lunts closed their engagement in Detroit, the scenery for "Amphitryon" was shipped to Chicago. But the theater where they were to act was already occupied by "On Borrowed Time," and the "Amphitryon" scenery was left in a freight car.

"On Borrowed Time" closed Saturday night and its scenery was likewise loaded on a freight car. Somehow the signals were mixed. The "Amphitryon" scenery started toward New York and the "Borrowed Time" sets went back to the theater. Fortunately the "Amphitryon" properties were flagged at Pittsburgh and got back to Chicago for the Monday performance. But for a moment it looked as though "Amphitryon" might have been up in the tree of "On Borrowed Time."



WPA Federal Art Project

"Little Girl in Red," by Dorothy Loeb, at the Federal Art Gallery.



"Spirea," by Jessie Sherman, at the New Gallery.

Plays to Come

Dec. 12—"The Merchant of Yonkers," by Thornton Wilder, at the Colonial, third production of the American Theater Society's season, with Jane Cowl.

Dec. 26—"Set to Music," Noel Coward's new musical starring Beatrice Lillie, at the Shubert.

Dec. 28—"Dear Octopus," comedy by Dodie Smith, at the Plymouth.

Jan. 9—Helen Hayes returns to the Shubert for a week in "Victoria Regina."

Jan. 16—"It's All Yours," formerly called "Swing to the Left." Dwight Deere Wiman's new musical with Ethel Merman and Jimmy Durante, at the Shubert.

Grace Horne Galleries

By Dorothy Adlow

In several displays on view during the next two weeks, the Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street, salute many phases of American art today. The Galleries are pursuing more diligently than ever a policy of supporting young native artists. The plan has become consolidated to the point where the Galleries have become sole agents of a selected group of local painters. However, they will continue to exhibit works by artisans in other mediums.

Lawrence Beall Smith makes a notable contribution in a selection of drawings and lithographs. He is not only a draftsman of quality and intelligence, but an astute and witty commentator on the character and action of persons whom he sees in everyday life.

The lithographs are definitely literary. He shows illustrations of Flaubert's Madame Bovary. But he does not subordinate himself to literary requirements to such an extent that he is indifferent to the values of good drawing, sensitive texture, and well-wrought design. It is not common to find the illustrator wasting too much time on refining esthetic factors.

Among the themes which he depicts is a fascinating view of a young man seated in a box in the theater, enraptured apparently by the performance. It is called "Theater Magic." There is a touch of satire in the handling of the luxuriant baroque carvings. There are other themes such as roof tops, "Gossips," views in public parks. In all of these genre subjects he tries to gain the utmost effect, visual and dramatic. Perhaps the most pronounced characteristic of Mr. Smith is his ability to temper ideas which lend themselves to histrionic extravagance. It is an instance where the artist gains strength through restraint.

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An interesting group of ceramics from the national show at the Syracuse Museum is exhibited in the front gallery. Many visitors will, no doubt, be surprised to find the enthusiasm and intelligence with which the potter's art is being practiced today in the United States. There are plates and bowls, distinguished for shape, color and ornamentation. Some are designed in paint under the glaze, others are incised or appliqued. The glazes, lustrous or dull, satiny or rough, provide further interest. American ceramists do not imitate literally potters of the past, but they do learn from varied well-known sources.

The ceramic exhibition is extended to include fictile, or pottery sculptures. Of interest are contributions from Alexander Archipenko, well-known modernist. There are two abstract figures, "Statuette" and "Walking." In the manner of the sculptor they relinquish naturalism and abstract the human form in action or repose in a few bracketed, or simply curved outlines. Few imitators possess the piquancy or audacity of Archipenko. His style is capable of congealing too quickly into the stereotyped. There are, besides some little terra cotta figures by Margo Allen. In comparison with her fellow exhibitor, Miss Allen is naturalistic, despite the massive and ample proportions of her models.

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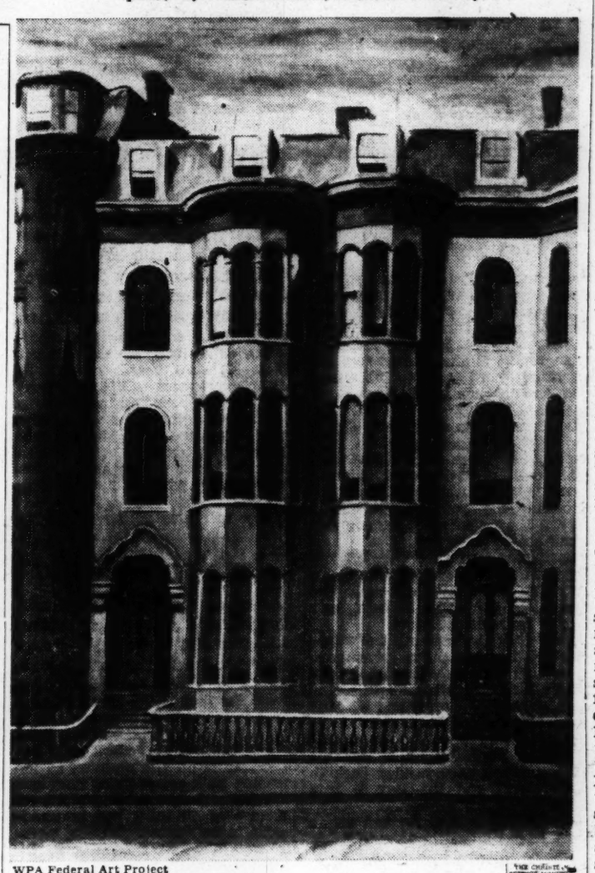
Further, there is shown a selection of pictures by the artists who are sponsored by the Grace Horne Galleries. Outstanding is Herbert Barnett, whose growing capacities are revealed from year to year upon these walls. Mr. Barnett is preoccupied more and more with the function of paint; more and more, he concentrates upon its inherent expressive qualities. He has narrowed the scope of his subjects from landscapes and personal portraiture to still life. It is still life which is arranged on folds of cloth and is seen at close view, filling up with its massive textures all the space within the frame. There is no other painter in New England who has penetrated the principles and objectives of Paul Cézanne as has Herbert Barnett. The textures are plastic, the colors luminous and deep, the design dynamic.

Recent gouaches by Karl Zerbe reveal his élan in paint. Mr. Zerbe pursues the method of "I am a law unto myself." The background receives paint from a brush which lunges into, or bespatters it. It is a daring method which has force when it is handled by a painter whose seeming erraticism has knowledge and conviction behind it. One of the pictures seems a Vlaminck in color.

♪ ♪ ♪

There are contributions further from the Grace Horne protegées, including a small winter scene in aquarelle by Prescott Jones, water colors by Helen Dickson and John Whorf.

The third gallery is hung with water colors by Mary Aiken. Painted in Mexico and England, they show tendencies which have manifested themselves in her oils at the Gallery in the past, and signed by her former name, Mary Hoover. The present pictures reveal a serious approach by a painter who wishes to relate with clarity her response to an environment. She ignores hackneyed views and color schemes. Yet, it is a question whether her own portrayals achieve the harmony in presentation and the articulation which she aims to express. There is no doubt that Mrs. Aiken, after years of practice in aquarelle, will achieve ease and conviction. At the moment she seems too deeply moved by her subjects to be able to take them in hand and submit them to the authority of her artistic intention. The spectator, however, will find much to enjoy in her water colors if he can forget the initial perplexity as to means and ends.



WPA Federal Art Project

"South End House—Early Morning" by Lawrence Kupferman, at the Federal Art Gallery.

'The Empty Handed'



Barbara Morgan

Hanya Holm

In a movement from her dance, "Work and Play," which will be an item of the program she will present Saturday evening at the Beaver Country Day School.

Animal Film Wins S.P.C.A. Approval

Approval from the point of view of friends of animals has been given to "Bob, Son of Battle" by Francis H. Rowley, President of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The film is scheduled to open Wednesday afternoon at the Fine Arts Theater.

The statement by Dr. Rowley is, in part, as follows:

"The Scottish story of 'Bob, Son of Battle,' since the day I read it, has seemed to me the finest story of a dog ever told. I enjoyed intensely the recent preview of the picture. . . .

"The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals does not hesitate to commend the picture. Even the man or woman, with no special affection for the dog, witnessing this picture cannot fail to be won to a kindlier attitude toward these loyal and devoted friends of man."

Representatives of the Parent-Teachers Association, the Y. M. C. A. and the Anti-Vivisection Society have given this picture high ratings.

Chief players in the film are Will Fyffe, John Loder, and Margaret Lockwood. The picture was directed by Robert Stevenson.

'Stars for Spain'

Robert Benchley, screen, radio and magazine humorist; Clifford Odets, playwright, whose "Rocket to the Moon" recently opened on Broadway; Shepperd Strudwick of the "Great Lady" cast, and Walter Slezak of the "I Married an Angel" cast are additions to the company appearing on the "Stars for Spain" program, sponsored by the Theater Arts Committee for the benefit of the child relief work of the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. "Stars for Spain" will present more than 40 artists of stage, screen and radio at Mecca Temple, New York, Sunday evening. Among them are Raymond Massey, Tamara, Philip Merivale, Morris Carnovsky, Frances Farmer, Dorothy Parker, Robert Morley, Alla Nazimova, Vera Zorina, June Walker, Hal LeRoy, Orson Welles, Juan Martinez and Antonita, Rosita Ortega, and Consuela Moreno.

Lowell Thomas Runs Himself As Super One-Man Industry

Behind the Microphone

The talk in California turned on the grand scale on which Lowell Thomas does things. Someone laughed, with a combination of awe and amusement, and said: "During the war, someone told Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane about him. Lane told the President about him. They were looking for an official photographer for the A. E. F., and Lane thought Thomas might be the man. They offered Thomas the job. It was a good job—but it had one drawback. It didn't pay a salary. Thomas said he'd see what he could do about accepting the offer.

"He had something else he wanted to do, too. He wanted to get married. He decided that both the idea of getting married and taking the A. E. F. job were too good to pass up—so he persuaded 18 people to lend him a total of $70,000. On the $70,000 he got married, and took the job. The rest—well, figure it out for yourself."

Someone else said, "Thomas is the nearest thing to a one-man industry I ever saw in my life."

Compact and Efficient

To see him walking along East 50th Street, New York, toward his hotel in the late afternoon you wouldn't take him for a human dynamo. He is a neat, compact man, with something professionally efficient about even his walk, but with a self-effacing manner, too. Now and then he stops to talk to someone. He is a man who realizes that the more you talk to people, the more you're likely to learn. Sometimes you have to check what they tell you, because there are a lot of loose-wagging tongues in the world. But after all, it's comparatively easy to check information if you know how.

Mr. Thomas lives up in Duchess County, Pawling, to be exact. The Lowell Thomas industry is geared so he can live there. He is a walking vindication of the theory that you get twice as much product out of time spent if you make haste slowly. He budgets his time, but so skillfully that it would never occur to anyone that it was budgeted at all. Part of the 400 acres at Pawling is a farm. Mrs. Thomas runs a large part of the farm, and makes her part practically pay the running expenses of the whole.

Five days a week Mr. Thomas leaves Pawling on the 7:30 a. m. train for New York. He has two secretaries. He dictates to a stenographer all the way into town. The stuff is fed into the typewriting mill when he gets to town, and shortly comes out in final-draft form, due to the slickness with which each processor clicks along the way. Mr. Thomas usually spends about two hours a day in taxicabs, between his offices in the R. C. A. Building, his offices at Fox Movietone News, his office at the film studios, where he titles travelogues. In those two hours he dictates steadily and without frenzy to a stenographer. The same thing happens to the pothooks from those sessions that happens to the Pawling-New York pothooks.

Five to 50,000 Letters

No use to go prowling around the R. C. A. Building looking for Lowell Thomas. He thought of that, way ahead of you. Sometime, if you happened to be passing by on the right floor, you might see him stepping briskly in through an unmarked door; that would be for the purpose of looking at the mail, signing letters, catching up loose ends of the day's schedule. He's likely to get anywhere from 5 to 50,000 letters in one mail. He has two secretaries, Mary Davis and Electra Ward, and they know nearly all, if not all, the answers.

The first trip of the day to Fox studios is for luncheon at 12:30. He gets away about 3:30. On the way back he picks up mail at the office and carts it to his apartment in a hotel on the East Side, where he dictates some more. Or he sound-tracks a travelogue. Monday night he goes back to Fox studios and stays there, titling, until about five o'clock Tuesday morning. Another day he does the same thing for the bi-weekly release.

Tuesday is Dutch Treat Club day. He goes to luncheon there and is a living example of the Three-Hours-for-Lunch theory, for the Dutch Treat Club is made up of about everybody who's anything in arts and letters, and Mr. Thomas does a bit of talking—that is, asking questions—and gets a lot of knowledge and information through the answers and the chit-chat.

Runs "Ad" Club

One day a week he presides at the luncheon meeting of the New York Advertising Club. He's President of that. When they asked him to be President—which is supposed to be honorary but, with Mr. Thomas in it, is anything but that—he thought he'd get out of it by scaring them. "Well, I'd have to have a $12,000 a year man for aide and secretary, to help on the work," he said. And he nearly fell over backward when they said, "Why, sure, that's all right." The luncheons are on Thursdays. Mr. Thomas has his secretary-aide, and Mr. Thomas runs luncheons that are called the finest example in America today of a wonderfully timed, swift-moving, 100 per cent interesting program in the world of up-and-coming events.

Yes, there are plenty of people who say that Mr. Thomas has made himself into a one-man industry. And there are a lot more who laugh and add: "Yes, and he does the job with one hand tied behind him. If he ever got really going—"

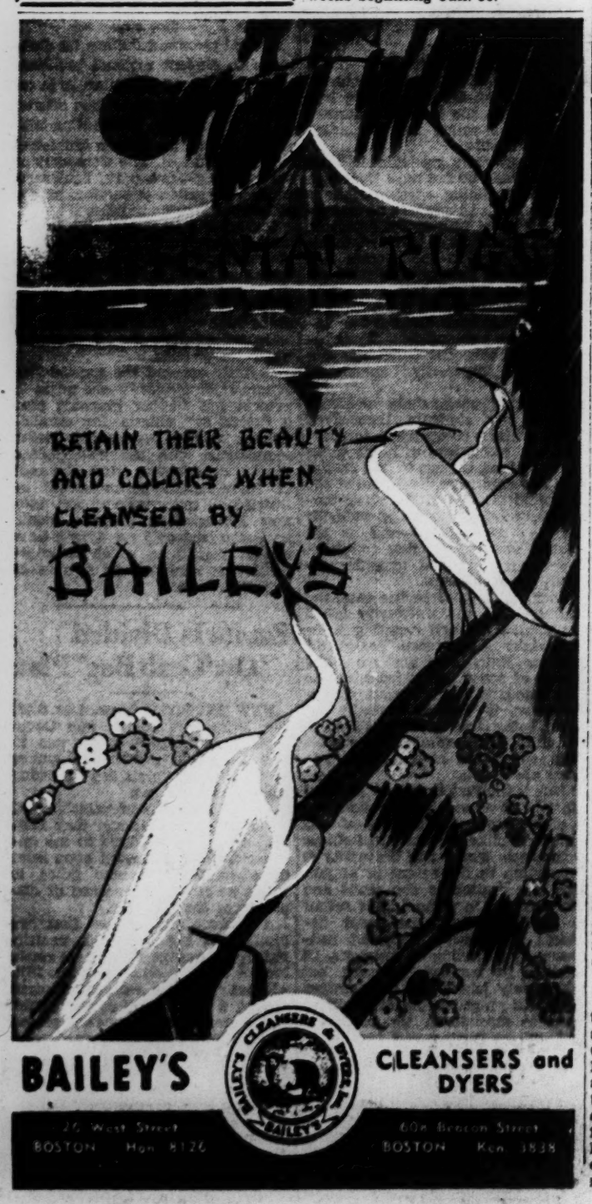
New Enters Item

For her second Boston performance of the season, Saturday afternoon in Jordan Hall, Angna Enters has added a new number to her program. This is "Mr. Mozart Has Breakfast," which received special praise in the dance mime's recent New York performance. In this work we see Miss Enters in rococo morning attire representing the composer about to enjoy his simple repast; but first he turns to his instrument to complete a composition.

Music Note

Anja Ignatius, young Finnish violinist, will make her Boston debut at the next pair of Monday evening-Tuesday afternoon concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dec. 26-27. She will be soloist in the Sibelius Violin Concerto. Other soloists in this series, of which five concerts remain, will be Myra Hess and Frank Glazer. Dr. Koussevitzky will conduct three pairs of these concerts, and the other two will be directed by Georges Enesco and Igor Stravinsky.

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Bay State Labor Federation To Press for New Legislation

A drive to force the Republican party to carry out its election promises to organized labor was promised today by Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, as he announced the formation of a nine-point labor program to be submitted to the incoming General Court.

Recalling that the Republican Party, which is returning to power at the State House in January, made numerous promises to labor including a modified state fund for workmen's compensation, liberalization of the old-age assistance laws, state regulation of private employment agencies, labor plans to exert pressure on the party at every opportunity.

The labor program includes proposed legislation for the election of judges, who now are appointed for life by the Governor, a state wages and hours law to supplement the national wages and hours act, ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment, and increased benefits for the unemployed under the State Unemployment Compensation Act.

Other Measures

Other proposals will include such perennial measures as bills for state regulation of private employment agencies, to increase the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years, to require labor representation on the State Public Utilities Commission, to establish a state fund for workmen's compensation, and to prohibit city and town laws from interfering with peaceful picketing during strikes and the carrying of placards during such disputes.

Organized labor will be watching closely the activities of the G. O. P. on this program and will be ready to criticize sharply Republican failure to adopt a major portion of it.

While Mr. Taylor stated he expected his program to be approved in toto, he hardly expects ratification of the Child Labor Amendment, a proposal which has failed to receive major support from either party.

All proposals but that for state wages and hours act and the bill for increased unemployment compensation benefits, are hardy perennials which have been turned down year after year, even in 1935 and 1936 when the Democratic party rose to unprecedented strength in the Legislature.

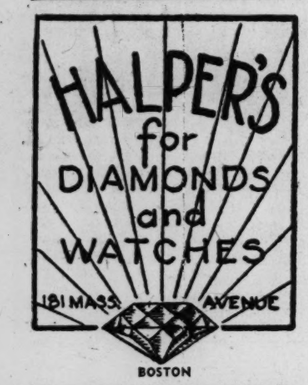
Gain Labor Support

Of course if the Republican party pushes through a major portion of the labor program, its claim to liberalization will be proved by action and organized labor will be forced to discontinue its attacks on the G. O. P. in Massachusetts as reactionary. Thus such G. O. P. action this year would gain considerable labor support for the party in 1940.

Mr. Taylor, in explaining the Federation's program which actually was adopted by the organization at its August convention, stated that in advocating election of judges, "Labor is not satisfied with the present system of giving life tenure to individuals who oftentimes are simply good political campaigners and otherwise helpful to successful office seekers."

Regarding the unemployment compensation law, Mr. Taylor said more benefits for a long period of time should be provided and all employers should be made subject to the act.

The labor chief added that his organization would fight for permanent elimination of the one per cent employee contribution to the unemployment compensation fund. The contribution has been suspended for one year pending a special commission study regarding the advisability of eliminating it permanently. In addition labor will oppose limitation to $3,000 of the amount of savings bank life insurance that may be purchased on any one person, and a 2 per cent sales tax.







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7:30 WIXAL (6.04mc) "This Modern World"; "Current Events Round Table," with Prof. William Y. Elliott, Harvard.
8:00 WBZ Perkins Institution for the Blind program; Braille script; recitation; songs.
8:00 WIXAL (6.04mc) Harvard University series: "Critical Issues in Public School Administration," Dr. Payson Smith.
8:30 WBZ "Information Please"; Clifton Padiman, master of ceremonies; Alexander Woollcott, guest expert; Marcus Duffield; John Kieran; Franklin P. Adams.
8:30 WEEI Al Jolson and company; Jackie Cooper, guest.
8:30 WNAC "For Men Only"; interviews with Frank Buck, Patricia Ziegfeld, Ernest Dudley Chase; soloist; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI "We, the People"; Gabriel Heatter interviews Leon Turrou, detective; Rene Belbenoit, escaped prisoner; W. V. Slyker, football coach; Henry L. Stoddard, presidential anecdote collector.
9:00 WNAC Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit quiz between teams of radio actors and actresses.
9:30 WBZ "If I Had the Chance"; Cal Tinney interviews Richard Crooks, Larry Clinton, and Michel Mok.
9:30 WEEI Benny Goodman and his orchestra; "Professor Quiz," guest; "Merry Macs," swing vocalists.
10:00 WBZ Founders' Dinner for a Leon Blum Colony in Palestine; addresses by Leon Blum, from Paris, and Leopold S. Amery, from London; William Green, speaker. (WEEI, 10:45.)
10:00 WNAC Variety show, with Bob Hope comedian; Pat O'Brien, screen player, guest.

Rocks Turned To 'Molasses' By Squeezing

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Knowledge of what happens to rocks deep below the ground when unusually high pressures are applied during earthquakes and in natural mountain-building processes, are under investigation at the Harvard Physics Laboratory by David T. Griggs, Junior Fellow in Geophysics. Mr. Griggs is one of Harvard's privileged Society of Fellows, a group of "super-scholars" founded by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell.

He is using equipment perfected by Dr. P. W. Bridgman, capable of pressures up to 2,000,000 pounds to the square inch. With it Dr. Bridgman produced states of matter entirely foreign to the earth's little corner of the universe. A tiny dab of graphite, for example, a form of carbon valued as a lubricant, becomes harder than a diamond under great pressure, and like a diamond is capable of scratching steel. Squeezing ice under high pressure produced six new forms of ice, all hotter than the boiling point of water.

By establishing conditions of high pressure in the laboratory, Mr. Griggs is able to control and measure changes that take place farther beneath the earth's crust than men ever hoped to penetrate.

Pressure Applied

He places a rock specimen for test in a thick steel cylinder, and and then applies an hydraulic confining pressure through a liquid or lead. This exerts a squeeze of about 300,000 pounds to the square inch. Next comes the real pressure exerted by a steel piston capable of bringing the total differential pressure up to more than 1,500,000 pounds to the square inch. By observing what happens at this point, Griggs has found that many common rocks will flow like molten lava or cold molasses.

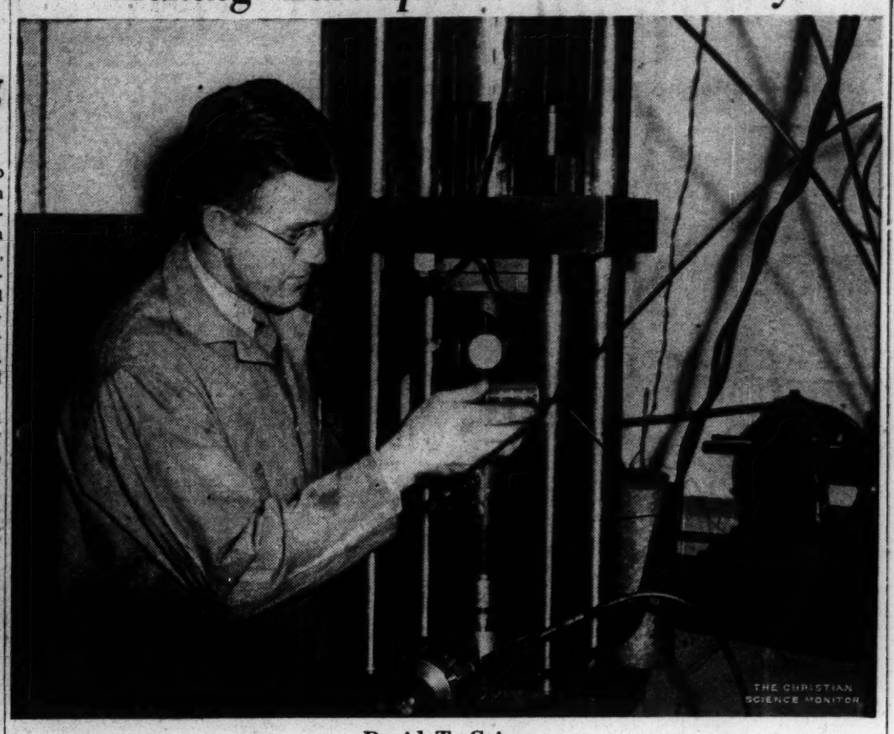
Limestone under high confining pressure, for example, produced a far more plastic product and changed its characteristics of flow. Under 150,000 pounds to the square inch, equal to pressures at a depth of about 22 miles beneath the ground, a limestone cylinder was compressed to 35 per cent of its length without shattering.

New Discoveries

It was further found that at the 22-mile confining pressure limestone, which was a very compact strong rock, actually flowed a little more than marble, a relatively weak, loosely-compacted rock. This would indicate that "flowability" depends more on the crystal qualities of a rock than on its strength. In general, tests indicated that rocks flow under pressure very similarly to metals.

Two of Mr. Briggs' findings are contrary to past geologic beliefs. It developed that under high pressures rocks will not flow indefinitely but will break if deformation is carried far enough. Further, sudden stress is not required to produce fracture. Rocks will fracture under heavy confining pressure if pressure in one direction is applied long enough.

Making 'Earthquake' in Laboratory



David T. Griggs

Experimenting in Harvard Physics Laboratory with pressure apparatus used to duplicate conditions underground in study of earthquakes and other geological phenomena.

Storm Fund Inquiry

(Continued from Page 1)

were prior to the hurricane, was it necessary to effect a general re-landscaping of the grounds?"

Mr. Treadway answered "No, I would not say it was necessary," although such re-landscaping is being done under emergency contract.

However Raymond S. McLay, landscape architect for Tree-Lands, Inc., stated that the shrubs were in poor condition, that some had been loosened and that there were numerous breaks and gaps in the hedge. He said many trees were broken, others loosened at the bottom. Questioned about the lilacs at the college, Mr. McLay said "they were in poor shape, old and decrepit, 10 to 12 feet in height." He said he recommended their destruction.

Before placing Mr. McLay on the stand, Edward A. Counihan, counsel for Tree-Lands, Inc., claimed that concern "has done nothing that can possibly be interpreted in any sinister or improper way." Regarding conditions at the Salem college, Mr. Counihan told M. Dever that the trees and shrubs were dilapidated, that the walks and drives had been neglected for years, and that the hurricane had aggravated these conditions.

Mr. Counihan launched a bitter attack upon Mr. MacDonald for making a statement "teeming with charges of collusion and scheming which were not suppored by testimony." He insisted that it was a universal procedure for the Governor to recommend an architect to a Department, and explained that the practice has become so prevalent that mayors follow the same procedure. This, of course, was a counter-attack after the revelation yesterday that Edward T. P. Graham had been hired by the Department of Education as its architect upon the suggestion of Governor Hurley.

Immediately, Mr. Dever broke in to say that "the Attorney General senses no impropriety for a Chief Executive to name an architect for any Department. This has been done for years by Governors from both parties."

Meanwhile, Mr. MacDonald, to correct a "false impression" that his organization was dropping its fight against the "cost plus 20 per cent" contract awarded to the Benjamin F. Foster Co., of Philadelphia, by the Departments of Mental Health and Conservation, said the Federation is continuing its challenge of these contracts.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Dec. 7

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, Dec. 7

3:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Loss of Rails

(Continued from Page 9)

the state for licenses in 1937. The state tax received from gasoline consumed in this area for one year amounts to $8,299.22, while the Federal gas tax brought $2,074.81 and the Federal lubricating tax $103.70.

Departure of the railroad, in this particular case, said the Conference, has had no adverse economic effect upon the West River communities. Sawmills have continued to operate and a new woodworking plant is now under construction in Londonderry. Farming and cattle raising had declined so much by 1930 that carload shipping facilities were no longer necessary. The new summer residents and increasing tourist business need highways and automobiles, it was pointed out by the Conference.

Thus the cycle in West River Valley from highways to railroads and back to highways, has been completed, declared the Conference. For the historians recall that as early as 1824, a former member of the Howard Taft family surveyed and opened the first improved highway in the region when a horse-drawn wagon line was launched. The building of the narrow-guage rail line from Brattleboro to Whitehall, N. Y., running parallel to the old coach road, wiped out all commercial highway competition as early as 1880.

And the Conference concluded that motors and highways can today take credit for "rescuing a declining area. Were it not for the fact that the automobile made this valley accessible to large cities, it is quite probable that no other source of livelihood would have developed to take the place of diminishing agriculture. And today, a 50-year-old population decrease has been turned into an immigration of summer residents."

State Banking Law Revision Advised to Meet Trade Change

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 6—Need of revising the State banking laws is called to the attention of Gov. George D. Aiken in the annual report of Donald A. Hemenway, Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, which notes a net loss of $1,022,603 of State banks for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938.

The Commissioner says that many years have passed since a general revision of banking statutes was made, and he suggests that a commission be appointed to undertake the work. The laws, he points out, are in need of some clarification, and there should be a general overhauling of the structure, in order to meet changes in business and banking which have taken place since the last revision.

The report shows that in the last fiscal year "in the aggregate, a decline took place in all classifications of assets owned by State banks, with the exception of loans on real estate (other than farm lands) and 'other loans and discounts' (which represented both secured and unsecured loans). Real estate owned decreased in book value by more than $1,300,000, which represents the greatest decline ever to take place in one year in the real estate account of the State banks."

Reservoir Action Halts

Negotiations between the State Board of Public Works and the U. S. War Department regarding construction of a flood control dam at Union Village in the town of Thetford, appear this week to be at a standstill. An immediate start on operations at the project was expected after the Government accepted Governor Aiken's proposal that land be acquired on a co-operative basis through the State Board of Public Works.

State Roads Favored

Large expenditure of money on a small portion of the State's total road mileage will be necessary to meet traffic demands, according to a partial survey reported on by the State Highway Department. The survey is intended to supply information on which highway construction and financing may be based. Year-around traffic counts during a two-year period disclose that although the State highway system comprises only 12.7 per cent of the total rural road mileage, 76.8 per cent of all driving was done on this system.

Labor Division Proposed

A separate department of labor and industries was recommended by Commissioner of Industries Howard E. Armstrong in his annual report to Governor Aiken. At present, the unit operates as a division of the Department of Public Service and contains no provision for labor matters.

Columbia Offers Awards to Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

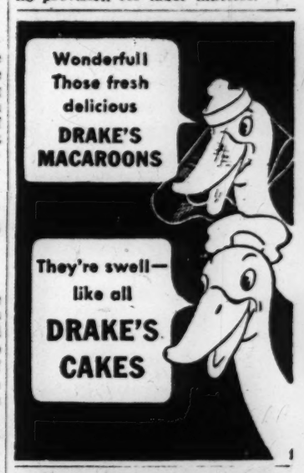
NEW YORK, Dec. 6—"To advance sympathetic understanding between the peoples of South, Central and North America," a series of from two to five annual prizes consisting of $1,000 and a gold medal to each newspaperman, and bronze plaques to their newspapers, has been established here by Godfrey Lowell Cabot of Boston, through the Columbia School of Journalism, to which Dr. Cabot has given large sums in the past.

The awards for any type of published material on the subject are to be known as the Maria Moors Cabot prizes, and will go to publishers, editors, or writers on any newspaper, press association, news service or syndicate in the Western Hemisphere, it was announced by Carl W. Ackerman, Dean of the Graduate School of Journalism of Columbia University, in the twenty-fifth annual report of the School of Journalism.

"It is our earnest hope," he continues, "that the newspapers, press associations and syndicates serving the peoples of this hemisphere from Alaska and Canada, in the north, to the Argentine and Chile, in the south, will co-operate with us."

Braintree Bird Refuge

Mrs. Daniel W. Griffin of the Braintree Garden Club has appealed to all organizations in the town to co-operate in a program for establishing a bird sanctuary, saving of historic trees, and planting seedlings.





● Three Diamonds Crabmeat with a come-again appeal! It tickles the tongue. Surprises the taste and thrills the guest. Serve a Crabmeat salad and bask in the furore it creates.

THREE DIAMONDS CRABMEAT

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	"Dance Interlude"	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix" sketch	"Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	Studio speaker
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sport comment	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00 "County Seat"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	Commentator	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"WBZ Presents"	Dramatized news	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	"Collegiate Reporter"	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 "Big Town"; Edward G. Robinson	Perkins Institute talk	Russ Morgan's Orch.; vocal group	"The Green Hornet"; dramatization	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	Perkins Institute talk	"For Men Only"; interview; music		Network program
8:30 Al Jolson and company; guest	"Information, Please"; questions and answers		Morton Gould's Orch.	"Hour of Music"
8:45			Morton Gould's Orch.	"Hour of Music"
9:00 "We, the People"	"Mary and Bob"; dramatic program	Frank Crumit; Julia Sanderson; quiz	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:15 "We, the People"			WOR Symphony Orch.;	
9:30 Benny Goodman's	"If I Had the Chance";	"Fibber McGee"; comedy variety program	piano soloist	Variety Hour
9:45 Orchestra	interviews		Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour
10:00 "Dr. Christian of	Network and shortwave	Variety Show with Bob	Chicago, hockey	Gypsy Music
10:15 River's End"	speakers	Hope; guests	Vocal trio	Gypsy Music
10:30 Jack Berch's Boys	Eugene Conley; orch.	"Uncle Ezra"	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 Founders' Day	Network talk	Football award	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Dinner; speakers	News; weather; music	News Service	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	"Reflections"
11:15 Forecasts; news	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Sen. Theo. F. Green	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
11:30 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	"Salute to Cities"	Sammy Robbins' Orch.
11:45 Glen Miller's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	"Salute to Cities"	Sammy Robbins' Orch.

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Men"	News; 'Morning Review'	"George and Juanita"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Men"	"Musical Clock"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Jimmie and Dick	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Weather; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Radio Almanac"	Weather Service	Organ recital	Musical Timetable
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	'Musical Clock'	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 Bill Elliott	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Jimmy Shearer, songs
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Gospel Singer"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Your Home and Mine"	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Nation's School of the Air"; drama	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Ardne"	"John's Other Wife"	Organ recital	Song recital
10:30 "Hilltop House"	N. Cloutier's Orchestra	"Just Plain Bill"	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Central City"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 "Food Secrets"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Studio interview	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly group	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:30 'Big Sister'; sketch	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	Talk, Charles R. Hook	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; stocks	"Don Artiste"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Nancy James'; sk.	"Voice of the Farm"	"The O'Neills"; sketch.	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program.	Music; forecast
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Song Shoppers"	Italian music program	Hillbilly music
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	"George and Juanita"	Homemakers' Forum	"Musical Mailbox
1:30 "Road of Life"	Swingtime Trio; talk	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Silhouettes in Blue"	"Musicalogues"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	Folk songs
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	"Two on a Shoestring"	"Our Neighborhood"
2:15 "Piano Parade"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	"Pree for All Revue"	"Classical Album"
2:30 "American School	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Concert Internationale	"Treasures in Melody"	Minette Holtzmann
2:45 of the Air"	"Betty Crocker"	Concert Internationale	"Treasures in Melody"	Book Reviews
3:00 Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra,	Henry Gideon, organist	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	City Hall interviews	Sport reports
3:15 Fabien Sevitzky,	Armchair Quartet	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Bill Lewis, baritone	Sport reports
3:30 conducting	Network program	Pepper Young's Family	'Cats and the Fiddle'	Religious program
3:45	Weather; news	"Guiding Light"; sketch	"Reminiscing"	Religious program
4:00 Eton Boys	Federal Council of	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Network talk	Sport reports
4:15 Dance music	Churches of Christ in	"Stella Dallas"; serial.	"Midstream"	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	America	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"The Music Box"	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	Vocalist; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"The Music Box"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Dad and Junior"	Studio program
6:00 News	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Music; Christmas mail.	Eddie Casey, talk	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sports comment	'Serenaders"; vocal	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Johnson Family	Harry De Angelis' Orch
7:00 Harvard talk	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Edwin C. Hill	"Last Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Ask-It-Basket";	"Revelers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	"Vocal Varieties"	"Four Stars Tonight"	dramatic sketch	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 "Gang Busters";	"Midweek Function";	"One Man's Family";	College of Music; Clem.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Symphony Orchestra	"Miss Gerry's Swing"
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby"; Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	"Varieties"; music
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Elman, m. c.	vocalists	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Johannes Steel
9:00 Star Theater;	8th Intl. Conference of	"Town Hall Tonight"	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	"The Question Box"
9:15 John Barrymore;	American States	with Fred Allen and	Nye Mayhew's Orch	"The Question Box"
9:30 Elaine Barrie, in	"Wings for the Martins"?	Company; interview;	Percy Faith's Orchestra	American Forum
9:45 "Your Honor"	dramatization	F. Van Steeden's Orch.	Percy Faith's Orchestra	American Forum
10:00 "It Can Be Done";	Chicago Civic Opera:	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Famous Jury Trials"	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:15 Edgar A. Guest	"Barber of Seville"	Class and Dance	"Famous Jury Trials"	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
10:30 Buddy Clark Entertains	Chicago Civic Opera:	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Melodies From the	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
10:45	"Barber of Seville"	Class and Dance	Sky"; orchestra and	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	vocalists	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	lem; variety
11:30 Network sports	"The Music You Want"	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Anson Weeks' Orch.	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Network sports	"The Music You Want"	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Anson Weeks' Orch.	lem; variety



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PINK SALMON FANCY ALASKA		TALL TIN	10c
RED SALMON FANCY TIMBERLAKE		TALL TIN	19c
RINSO	2	LGE. PKGS.	41c
OXYDOL	2	LGE. PKGS.	41c
RICHMOND TOILET TISSUE	6	ROLLS	19c
20 MULE BORAX		1 LB. PKG.	15c
BORAXO CLEANS DIRTY HANDS		OVAL TIN	15c
BLUE TIP MATCHES FULL REG. SIZE 20 CU. INCHES	6	LGE. PKGS.	21c
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GRAPEFRUIT		8 OZ. TIN	5c
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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Detroit Makes Strong Bid for 1944 Olympics—Open Season on Football Coaches

Enthusiasm Shown at New York Meeting for the 1940 Olympics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—A renewed enthusiasm for United States participation in the Olympic Games of 1940, both the Winter Games, the fifth of the modern series to be held t St. Moritz, Switzerland, in February, and the main summer Olympiad, now assigned to Helsingfors, Finland, in July and August, pervaded the meeting last night of the American Olympic Association a the New York Athletic Club, as the plans for both sets of games were outlined to the members by representatives of the two sites. With the delegates showing evident relief over the declination of Japan to carry out the original assignment, as given to them at Cairo last spring, the unanimous consensus seemed to be relief over the changes.

Low Rates

Dr. Victor Nef, of the consulate general of Switzerland, assured the officials assembled that St. Moritz, with its experience in previous Olympics, and other championships of international winter sports, was enthusiastically preparing for the winter sports, and that its numerous hotels of all classes had already agreed to establish specially low rates both for visiting athletes and for others interested in the games on an American Plan basis, including meals, approximating a quarter less, below customary rates. Plans for details, the program due to the short notice, were still inchoate, as he said, "because we are a democracy," and everybody was given a chance to assist. But he expected that these would soon be settled, and announcements made.

Karalo Kuusamo, New York Consul General of Finland, and a former Finnish athlete himself, described the plans for the main games, which will include a full Olympic program of 16 events, track and field, modern pentathlon, weight lifting, fencing, wrestling, swimming, rowing, canoeing, shooting, as well as gliding and cycling. The only omissions being basketball and field hockey. One of the two exhibition events had been chosen, Pesapallo, the National Finnish game, which resembled baseball, he said. The other was not yet selected.

Bid for 1944 Games

A strong bid for the 1944 games was presented by Detroit, Mich., in a finely illustrated volume from the Chamber of Commerce, with enthusiastic support from various automobile companies and city authorities. River Rouge Park was to be remodeled for the site, and already the committee was assured of financial support to make this the model for all future Olympic Games. The spokesman was Fred Matthaei.

Frederic R. Coudert and Avery Brundage, the American members of the International Olympic Committee, were both present and expressed satisfaction over the shift to the new sites for the games, coming as it did following their fight at Cairo for the removal from Japan. Brundage also presided over the meeting, as head of the American Association.

Committee Reports

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—Last night's American Olympic Committee business meeting, first since Japan decided to relinquish the games, included reports from 21 sports committees, almost all of which emphasized the fact that, because of the reassignment of the games to Finland, they had been able to effect downward revisions in their budgets. A typical example was the Fencing Committee, which announced it had been able to cut its budget from $14,000 to $9,000.

The principal committee reports and the high points:

Equestrian—Expects to take 12 men, including coach, trainer and manager, with funds to be raised by private subscription among horsemen; squad has been training in two groups since 1936.

Bobsled—Trials to be held at Lake Placid, N. Y., Feb. 10-13, 1939; 14 to be on team, with budget set at $10,000; to be financed largely through help of up-state New York towns and Adirondack Association of A. A. U.

Cycling—Awaiting final settlement of dispute between National Cycling Association and Bicycle League of America; if team is sent will consist of 9 men, with budget of $8,000.

Speed Skating—Trials to be held at Oconomowoc, Wis., Jan. 23-28; 8-man team as well as coach and possibly trainer and manager.

Figure Skating—To have team of four women, three men and one pair, one member of latter also to be singles competitor; team to be chosen on results of next National and North American championships.

N. E. Exhibitions

Ice Hockey — Team of 15 men, manager, trainer, doctor and coach; budget maximum $10,000, to be raised partly through exhibition games in Boston and New Haven, Conn.

Boxing—To have 16-man team; budget not announced, but hopes to raise $50,000 through series of sectional and regional tournaments if latter are approved by administration committee.

Canoeing — Twelve or 13-man team, budget of $5,000.

Fencing—Team of 18, including 14 men, one woman and a doctor, trainer and coach; $9,000 budget.

Gymnastics—Team of 8 men on $5,000 budget; women's team to be taken abroad if International Federation decides to put women's competition on program.

Rowing—Committee reported efforts of Chairman Henry Penn Burke successful in inducing International Federation to change rules from formal flag start to gun, and to limit number of starters to 4, instead of six, in each event.

Men's Swimming—To take 27 men, one head coach, one diving coach and manager for swimming and diving; 12 men, a coach and a manager for water polo; no budget as yet.

Women's Swimming — To take team of 18, as well as swimming coach, diving coach, manager and chaperon; budget of $11,000, part of which to be raised by appointment of National Women's Committee of 100, each of whom to be responsible for raising $100.

Plan to Reduce Team

Men's Track and Field—Plans to reduce size of team and number of accompanying officials (1936 team included 68 athletes).

Women's Track and Field—Announced Mrs. Roosevelt had accepted position as Honorary Chairman; to take team of 14, with coach or coach-manager and chaperone; budget of $10,000.

Weight Lifting—Ten-man team, with manager and coach; budget $6,000.

Wrestling — Thirteen-man team, budget of $6,500.

Planning for Meet in Finland



Wide World

American Women's Swimming Committee

Left to right: Katherine Dunnett of Cincinnati, Ohio; Elsie L. Viets, New York; Mrs. Ada Taylor Sackett, Atlantic City, secretary; Mrs. Harrison Van Aken, Jr., Schenectady, N. Y., treasurer; and Mrs. Ione Muir, Williamstown, Mass. Mrs. Van Aken, Jr., is the former Albina Osipowich, who was 100-meter freestyle swimming champion in 1928.

U. S. Golf Tourney At Glenview, Ill.

By the Associated Press

New York, Dec. 6

The United States Golf Association announced yesterday it would hold its 1939 amateur championship at the North Shore Country Club, Glenview, Ill., Sept. 11-16.

The Association fixed Aug. 21-26 for the women's title event over the Wee Burn Club course at Noroton, Conn.

Carnegie Tech Officially Awarded Lambert Trophy

Carnegie Tech yesterday was officially proclaimed winner of the 1938 August V. Lambert Memorial Trophy award which symbolizes the 1938 college football championship of the East.

The Tartan's victory wasn't even a close one, according to the vote tallies of noted sports writers and commentators who selected the winner. They gave Carnegie a four-to-one runaway victory over its nearest rival, Holy Cross, with Pittsburgh a close third.

Coincident with this announcement was a statement that Coach Bill Kern and Athletic Director Clarence "Buddy" Overend of the Pittsburgh Skibos will arrive in New York City tomorrow morning to attend the Lambert award dinner the same evening at the New York World's Fair Terrace Club. The Tartan grid mentors will check into the Hotel Vanderbilt where they are to hold an informal reception for New York's press and their friends.

Plans have been made for a gala turnout at the Terrace Club where Christy Walsh, director of World's fair sports activities and John Reilly, special events director will join with Grover Whalen, president of the fair corporation and chairman of the trophy trustees, in welcoming Carnegie Tech's football representatives.

The celebration is to be the high spot of a very busy week for Kern and Overend who are working ferverishly to polish the Carnegie Tartans into perfect football machinery preparatory to the Sugar Bowl game at New Orleans next Jan. 2 against Texas Christian University's eleven.

Praise meanwhile is pouring into Lambert's headquarters for its choice of the '38 victors. Typical was a message from Lou Little, Columbia grid coach, who wrote:

"Pay respects to Bill Kern and Clarence Overend and Carnegie Tech football squad. They surely did a swell job and are worthy of the honor you are presenting them. Tell them the Columbia football squad extends congratulations as well."

'Covering Up' Is Question Facing Baseball Minors

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 6 (AP)—Baseball's minor league forces prepared today for a showdown with the majors on the question of "covering up" prospective players. Such agreements have long been an unpleasant spot, and especially since the noted Bob Feller case.

Feller, an ace pitcher, was maneuvered into the majors, with the Cleveland Indians, by way of the New Orleans club of the Southern Association, although he never donned a New Orleans uniform.

A general agreement will be sought at the current meeting of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues to prevent major league teams from signing a sandlot player to a minor league club and holding a string on him thereafter.

Baseball's high commissioner, K. M. Landis, has drawn up an amendment to abrogate a rule adopted two years ago permitting so-called "subterfuge" arrangements, and it will be debated at the business session of the association on Thursday.

Destined to create wide discussion, the amendment was one of 35 ready for presentation to the meeting at which Judge W. G. Bramham, the minor leagues commissioner, will offer his annual report. Thirty-seven minor leagues are represented.

The first deal announced at the current meeting was the sale by the Cincinnati Reds of Pitcher Joe Cascarella to Buffalo.

Secretary Jack Cook of the Jersey City club later announced the outright sales to Dallas of Ernie Sulik, outfielder, and Mike Radon, right-handed pitcher. The terms were not made public.

The St. Louis Cardinals were reported angling for Billy Herman, second baseman of the Chicago Cubs, using Pepper Martin, their outfielder-infielder, as bait.

Del Baker, manager of the Detroit Tigers, said he contemplated no immediate trades.

Travis Jackson, New York Giants coach, discussed as a possibility for managership of the New Orleans club, will remain with the Giants, it was reported on good authority.

Mike Kelly of the Minneapolis American Association team announced the purchase from the Washington Senators of Elon Hogsett, left-handed pitcher. Terms were not given.

Dickinson System Rates Notre Dame Nation's Leader

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 6 (AP)—Notre Dame, despite a 13-0 setback at the hands of Southern California, rated today as the nation's strongest team under the Dickinson system of calculating football power and brilliance.

The system, originated by Dr. Frank G. Dickinson, University of Illinois professor, ranked Tennessee, Duke, Texas Christian and Oklahoma—all undefeated and untied—below Notre Dame.

Dr. Dickinson's rating were based on the strength of a team's opponents. He figured the opponents of Notre Dame in its five hardest games were stronger than those faced by the undefeated elevens.

Notre Dame's record of eight victories and one defeat gave it a total of 27.72 under the Dickinson system. Duke in second place amassed 27.10 points and Tennessee was third with 26.68 points.

In the next eight slots were Southern California, 23.71; Oklahoma, 23.69; Michigan, 23.02; Minnesota, 22.71; Texas Christian, 22.67; Alabama, 22.63; Carnegie Tech, 22.62; and Pittsburgh, 22.54.

Coast Elevens to Play Four Intersectionals

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Dec. 6 (AP)—Pacific Coast Conference football teams will meet four Eastern and Midwestern teams in 1939, it was disclosed as Conference coaches and athletic directors completed next year's schedule here yesterday.

Southern California will play Illinois in Los Angeles Oct. 14 and Notre Dame at South Bend Nov. 25. Stanford will meet Dartmouth at Hanover Dec. 2. Washington clashes with Pittsburgh at Seattle Sept. 30.

Twenty-One Report For Basketball

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Pa.—Twenty-one candidates reported to Dick Madison, new coach of the Lafayette College basketball team, for the first drill of the season. Madison succeeds Mike Michalske as mentor of the Maroon passers.

Six letter men were among those who reported. They were Capt. Peter Blank, Frank Erickson, Richard Parry, Richard Burgess, George Lentz, and Fred Thon.

Lafayette will play a 17-game schedule this season, according to the schedule announced by Henry W. Clark, director of athletics. The season will open on Dec. 10 against Upsala and close on March 4 against Lehigh. The schedule is as follows:

Dec. 10, Upsala, home; Dec. 14, Princeton, away; Dec. 15, Yale, away; Dec. 16, Wesleyan, away; Jan. 7, Muhlenberg, home; Jan. 12, Alfred University, home; Jan. 14, Rutgers, away; Jan. 18, Army, away; Jan. 19, Swarthmore, away; Jan. 21, Haverford, home; Feb. 10, Albright, home; Feb. 11, Muhlenberg, away; Feb. 15, Rutgers, home; Feb. 18, Stevens, away; Feb. 22, Moravian, home; Feb. 25, Lehigh, away; March 4, Lehigh, home.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Ford C. Frick re-elected president of National League. Move to increase league's player limit rejected.

Three Years Ago

A. A. U. Executive Committee, deadlocked on resolution to oppose U. S. participation in Olympics if held in Germany, referred issue to convention without recommendation.

Military Drill Hardens

CLAREMORE, Okla. (AP) — The Oklahoma Military Academy, as this is written, hasn't lost a football game since 1936.

Myrl (Tuffy) Cline, in charge of the Cadet football forces, says he has a good team because of military discipline and conditioning.

"The boys don't have to spend two or three weeks getting in shape," he says. "They are physically fit when they report."

Football Power Moves Away From Eastern Section

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—The swing of football power from the East to other sectors, widely reflected in all-America selections, is duplicated in the final Associated Press poll ranking of teams. Texas Christian's mighty forces lead the first 10 with two southern, a southwestern and a mid-western team holding the next four places.

There was no doubt about the Christians. Of the 87 sports writers voting, 55 chose them as the top team. The leaders, who took over from Notre Dame, have 808 points to lead second-place Tennessee by a wide margin.

The poll was extended for another week because of the select quality of last Saturday's games, three of which had a direct bearing on the ranking. Notre Dame, beaten 13-0 by Southern California, fell from first to fifth, Tennessee moved up from fourth to second after a notable rout of Mississippi and Oklahoma came from fifth to fourth, after disposing of Washington State in spectacular fashion.

The East, which had Pitt at the top, Fordham third, Villanova sixth, and Dartmouth seventh a year ago, has only Carnegie Tech, T. C. U.'s Sugar Bowl opponent, Pitt and Holy Cross in the first 10 this year. Only Carnegie, with 412 points, is anywhere near the first five. The first 10: (First place votes in brackets, points scored on 10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1 basis.)

	Points
Texas Christian (55)	808
Tennessee (16)	706
Duke (11)	679
Oklahoma	534
Notre Dame (4)	490
Carnegie Tech	412
Southern California (1)	406
Pittsburgh	290
Holy Cross	149
Minnesota	111

Second 10: Texas Tech 42, Cornell 37, Alabama 25, California 20, Fordham 19, Michigan 16, Northwestern 15, Villanova 13, Tulane 11, Dartmouth 10.

Others mentioned: Stanford and Western Reserve 5 each; Iowa State, Clemson and Georgetown 4 each; Purdue 1.

Senior Golfers Play Postponed; Elect Sergeant

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 6 (AP)—The senior's association of the Professional Golfers Association elected George Sergeant of Atlanta its first president yesterday and voted to postpone its annual tournament one day, playing tomorrow and Thursday over the Augusta National course.

The postponement of the $2,000 event, which is open only to professionals over 50 years of age, was decided upon after rain prevented a preliminary four ball event yesterday.

The seniors' tournament was reduced from 54 to 36 holes although the price money was not affected.

The four-ball best-ball matches will hold the seniors' attention today, after which the field of more than 40, grouped in three classifications, will set out in quest of titles now held by Jock Hutchison of Golf, Ill., David Ogilvie, Sr., of Augusta and George Low of Philadelphia. Low did not return this year.

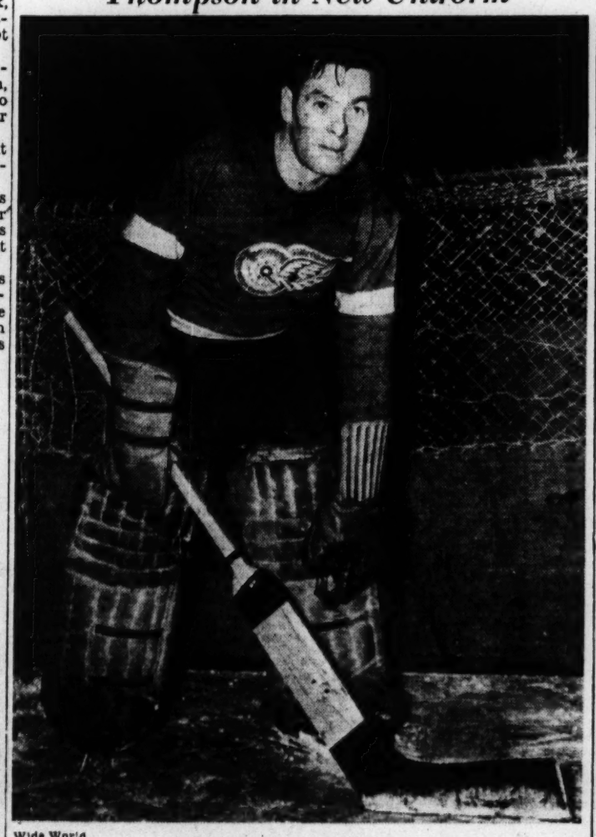
Other officers elected to serve their first terms in the senior's organization are David Ogilvie of Augusta, vice-president and Capt. Charles R. Clarke of Willoughby, Ohio, secretary. Val Flood of New Britain, Conn., who served as honorary president at the inaugural tournament here last year, was given a like position in the new set-up.

President Sergeant won the U. S. open in 1909, the Canadian open in 1912 and served as president of the P. G. A. from 1920 through 1927.

Tall Arkansans

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark. (AP)—Nine members of the 12-man basketball squad of Arkansas are six feet tall or taller. The tallest, J. J. Freiberger, sophomore center, is 6 feet 8 inches.

Thompson in New Uniform



Wide World

Cecil (Tiny) Thompson

Veteran Bruin goalie in the National Hockey League since the 1928-29 season, as he appears in the Detroit Red Wing net. Tiny was sold recently and has scored two straight for the Wings to date.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Open Season on Football Coaches

The open season on football coaches has begun. In fact, we might better say that it began even before the current season was half over. Rumors from here, there, and most everywhere have been going the rounds that this or that college was looking for a new man to handle its eleven in 1939. Some of these rumors will probably fail to materialize this year; but some have already become actualities with more to follow.

The lot of the big college football coach has always been a precarious one, and will no doubt continue so to be as long as intercollegiate football is played with the intensity that marks it these days. It really seems that many colleges regard it as of the utmost importance that they have a winning football eleven, and if their head coach does not produce enough victories to keep them among the leaders, then he must give way to a successor.



Alvin "Bo" McMillin
Indiana Football Coach

Vary in Ability

Football coaches vary in ability just the same as do managers of baseball teams, coaches of other sports teams, or even teachers of the fine arts. Some are highly successful, while others may have great success one season and not produce anywhere as near good results another year.

In football, in particular, it seems to be the policy of the athletic authorities at most colleges to blame success or failure entirely on the coach. No consideration is given to the fact that the quality of the material with which he has to work may have changed from year to year.

It appears to be the theory of such critics that, if he is a good coach, he will get just as good results no matter how good or bad his material may be. Yet, in many, many cases the failure of a coach to produce has been due to a falling off in material, just the same as the failure of many a major-league baseball manager to get his team in the first division has been due to his not having first-division material to work with.

Iowa, Indiana, and Chicago

Let us take Iowa, Indiana, and Chicago for example. These three are all members of the Big Ten Conference, and each of them, in its day, has ranked high on the gridiron. But this year has found them far below normal. Chicago is even talking of giving up intercollegiate football. Iowa is changing its coach; but so far as Indiana is concerned, we have heard nothing about giving up the game or changing its coach.

There may be some question as to how much the ability of the coaches at these three universities enters into the picture; but it is our opinion that any one of the three could and would produce a high-ranking eleven if he had material of the quality which the other colleges of that Conference had. They had excellent records before taking over their present positions, and showed they could do a very creditable job when given high-grade material.

Unless the advent of a new coach at one of these colleges, or in fact any college whose eleven is in the doldrums, "happens" to be preceded or accompanied by a strong freshman eleven, except in rare cases, the new mentor will not produce the results the college authorities or the alumni are looking for. But still we fear the custom of having an open season on football coaches will continue.

Sport Shavings Here and There

It isn't very often a college football team has two punters who average the same number of yards per punt as was the case at Alabama this year, Mosley and Boswell, both left halfbacks, averaged 40 yards per kick. . . . When Michigan named Ralph Heikkinen as her most valuable player this fall, it was the first time the same player had ever been picked twice in Wolverine history. . . . Four members of the Syracuse football squad have joined the basketball team. They are Sidat-Singh, Cliff Wilson, Whitey Piro, and Joe Rigan. . . . Now they are talking about limiting the number of men who can play on football teams in a game.

Veterans Head Hockey Scoring Lists to Date

MONTREAL, Dec. 6 (AP)—It may be explained by the fact that last season's National Hockey League rookie crop was so good few youngsters have had a chance to break in this fall, but the season's scoring statistics so far have been dominated by veterans.

Latest weekly list issued from league headquarters shows Johnny Gottselig of Chicago and Tommy Anderson of the New York Americans tied for the lead with 13 points each. Two points behind them come Toe Blake of the Montreal Canadiens and Bill Cowley of Boston while two more Americans, Nels Stewart and Eddie Wiseman, have 10 points each.

Of this group, Blake and Cowley are comparative youngsters, although each has had a few years' experience in the big time. Stewart is one of the real N. H. L. "Grand Daddies." He broke into the circuit with the Montreal Maroons back in 1925 and was good enough then to lead the league in scoring.

Gottselig has been a Blackhawk since 1928 and Anderson and Wiseman both have been playing several years. Other high scorers in the top 20 include Detroit's Marty Barry, Harvey Jackson of Toronto, Paul Haynes of Montreal, Paul Thompson of Chicago, Lorne Carr and Art Chapman of the Americans and George Mantha of Montreal, all of whom can be called veterans.

Gottselig and Blake share goal getting honors with seven apiece while Cowley leads the play-makers with nine assists. Alex Levinsky of Chicago, with 22 minutes in penalties, and Bingo Kampman and Red Horner of Toronto, with 21 and 20, are the leading "Bad Men." Stewart's match-misconduct penalty of last Sunday isn't charged against him in the penalty records. Records of the leading scorers:

Player	Club	Gls	As	Pts
Gottselig	Chicago	7	6	13
Anderson	Americans	6	7	13
Blake	Montreal	7	4	11
Cowley	Boston	2	9	11
Stewart	Americans	5	5	10
Wiseman	Americans	3	7	10
Barry	Detroit	5	4	9
Getliffe	Boston	3	6	9
Haynes	Montreal	2	7	9
Desilets	Chicago	5	3	8
Jackson	Toronto	4	4	8
Hextall	Rangers	3	5	8
Bruneteau	Detroit	3	5	8
Thompson	Chicago	2	6	8
Dahlstrom	Chicago	1	7	8
Watson	Rangers	3	5	8
Schriner	Americans	4	4	8
Carr	Americans	4	3	7
Mantha	Montreal	4	3	7
Chapman	Americans	0	7	7
Schmidt	Boston	3	4	7

Pro Grid League Has Six New Marks

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—Beside having one of its best seasons from the financial standpoint, the National Professional Football League has six new records to show for the season which closed last Sunday.

The final set of statistics from league headquarters show these marks:

Scoring: Green Bay, 223 points. Old record 220 by Green Bay in 1937.

Scoring, league total: 1,484 points. Old record, 1,424 in 1937.

Passing efficiency: New York, 91 completed of 186 for 48.9 average. Old record percentage 46.7 by Brooklyn in 1933.

Completed passes: Chicago Cardinals and Washington, 114 each.

Passing efficiency (200 or more passes): Cardinals 114 of 240 for 47.5 percentage.

Passing efficiency, league total: 824 completed of 2,030 for 40.5 percentage.

College Basketball

Morningside College 36, Yankton College 23.
Wisconsin 27, Marquette 26.
Minnesota 50, South Dakota 26.
Iowa State 35, Cornell (Mt. Vernon, Ia.) 25.
Carleton 33, South Dakota State 32.
Indiana University 54, Ball State 28.
Virginia 44, Bridgewater 23.
Tennessee 37, Lincoln Memorial University 35.
Central State T. 41, St. Norbert 40.
East Claire Teachers 34, St. Mary's (Winona, Minn.) 33.
Franklin 48, Oakland City 18.
Arkansas Aggies 35, Millikin College 34.
North Dakota 33; Mayville Teachers 30.

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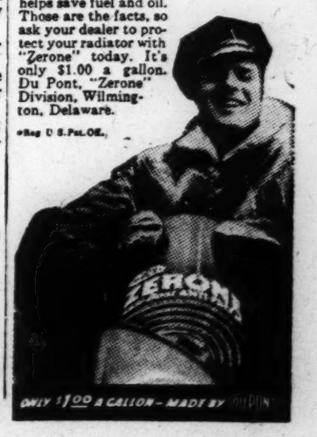
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Black Hawks Seek to Upset Ross Team—College Hockey and Basketball Here

Brimsek in Home Appearance With Stewart Team Invading

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There is only one game in the National Hockey League tonight and it is scheduled right here in Boston—the Bruins and Chicago Black Hawks.

It is the first appearance here of the Hawks this season and also the first league game appearance of Frankie Brimsek, Bruin goalie. The Hawks won the Stanley Cup last year after a drab season climaxed in a whirlwind finish in which they eliminated Canadiens, Americans and Toronto in a total of 10 games.

Almost Personal Triumph

The victory of the Hawks caused the biggest upset in the Stanley Cup competition of modern history. Over the entire season the Hawks had won only 14 games and they went on to take seven victories in 10 play-off games. The triumph was almost a personal one for Bill Stewart, major league baseball umpire and former hockey referee.

They started out this season as if to sweep through all opposition winning their first four games, but since then they have slowed down to a walk. In the game at Chicago Sunday night the Bruins outpowered the Hawks for five goals while Brimsek kept the Bruin net clear of all Chicago attempts. It was a severe blow before a tremendous home gathering and the Hawks are out to return the compliment tonight.

There have been several changes in the line-up of the Hawks and while at times they seem to have strengthened, there are periods of disorganization when they look pretty bad. The defense remains much the same, or did until Stewart suspended Alex Levinsky for indifferent training. Roger Jenkins, a former Bruin, goes back to defense with Alex out.

Dumart May Be Out

Tonight the Hawks may have to play without Paul Thompson, its veteran and left wing, who was injured in the game Sunday night. On the other side, the Bruins may have to play without Woody Dumart, left wing on the Schmidt line.

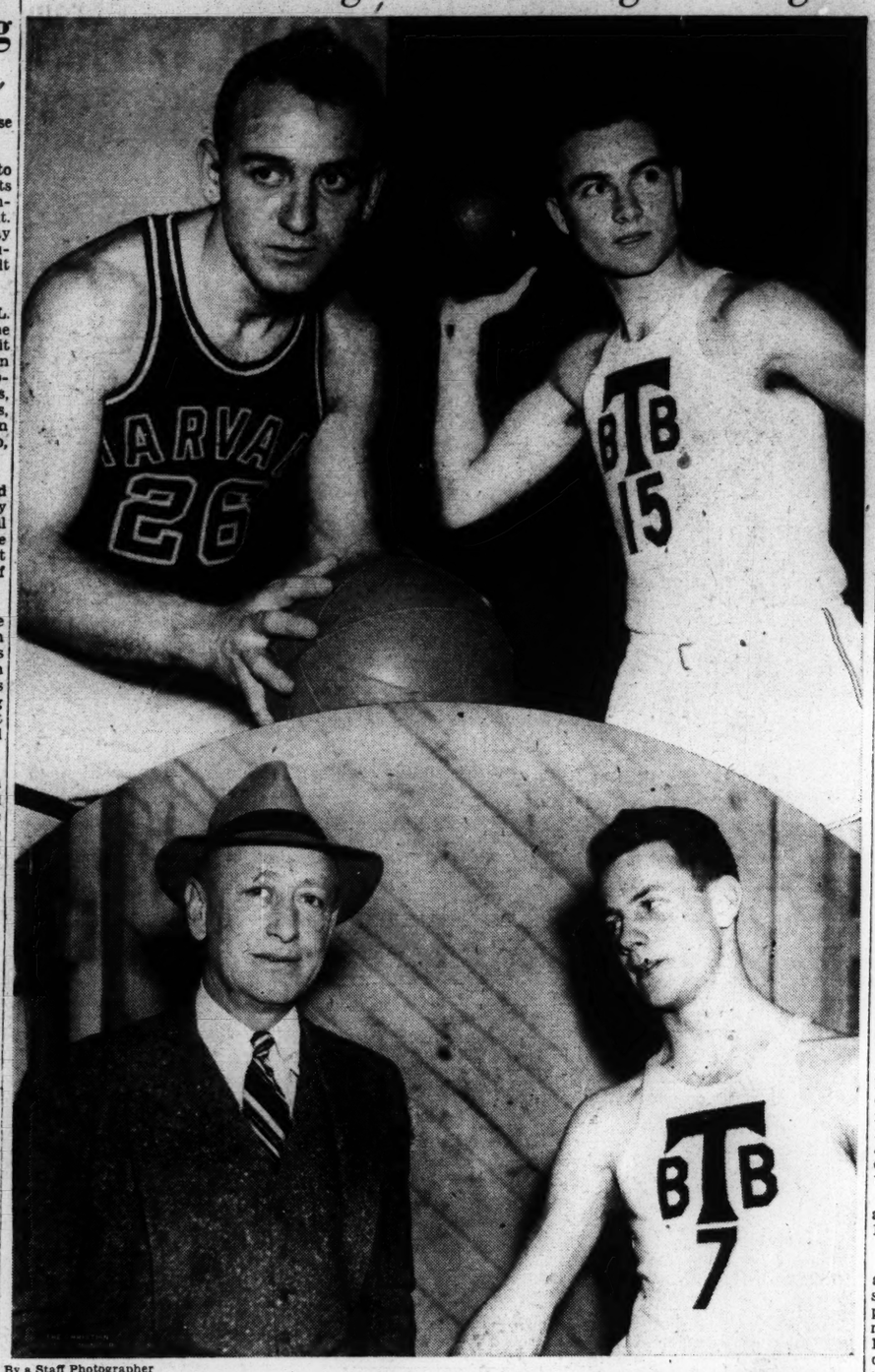
Brimsek has won three N. H. L. games and lost one. He opened the season beating Toronto and Detroit and then went to Providence. On his return to replace Tiny Thompson he was beaten by Canadiens, 2-0, and then shut out the Hawks, 5-0. Thompson has held his own at Detroit where he beat Chicago, 4-1, and then Toronto, 1 to 0.

Johnny Crawford probably would walk away with the rookie trophy this year, but a technicality will threw him out of consideration. He played a game for the Bruins last year when Dit Clapper was out of action.

The Cowley line is holding up the team in scoring. While Bill seldom looks spectacular on the ice, his shifty weaving gives defensemen and goalies plenty of trouble. His left wing, Ray Getliffe, is climbing and Charlie Sands, the fastest skater of the three, has not started to reach the heights yet.

Archie Wilcox, former Montreal and Bruin defenseman, who coached Sherbrooke Red Raiders to the Provincial League championship last year, has been appointed coach of the Valleyfield Braves for the balance of this season.

Court Gathering at Tech Hangar Tonight



By a Staff Photographer

Upper left—Harvard's captain and star running guard, Ulysses Lupien. Upper right—Paul Schneider, rangy center, who is the only senior on Tech's starting quintet. Lower—Coach Henry McCarthy of the Tech varsity and his team captain, Tom Creamer.

Sporting Around the Hub

Proselyting, an antiquated subject among simon-pure institutions, was discussed in its entirety yesterday as the Association of New England Colleges for Conference on Athletics held its annual meeting at the University Club. A committee will be appointed to draw up and mail a "searching questionnaire" to every college president in New England as a means of investigation.

Various methods by which college athletes receive recompense were sited. Among these was the gift of football tickets to players, sometimes valuing between $300 and $400, when the tickets are resold.

Harvard's Bill Bingham informed the Association that two changes in the football equipment rules will be discussed at the Chicago meeting of the committee—restrictions on protective equipment and the makeup of the shoes.

Perhaps one of the greatest achievements of popular little Sonja Henie, although seldom mentioned, is the interest and inspiration she has scattered among hundreds of ambitious novice and amateur figure skaters. The golden-haired girl of the ice, who comes to the Boston Garden one week from tomorrow with her Hollywood revue, has forced a tremendous increase in the figure skating art. Instructors have been besieged for lessons.

Last winter when Sonja brought her Hollywood cast to the Garden for five nights, all reserved seats were sold several days in advance. Early indications are that this record-breaking demand will be repeated. The young Norwegian star brings with her approximately 100 skaters, all of whom have taken part in her recent film triumphs.

A Fitchburg, Mass., boy, Stanley Esielonis, will captain next year's Providence College football team. He is a tackle and succeeds Anthony Pariseau of Attleboro.

The Massachusetts State Coaches Association holds its annual meeting Saturday at the Hotel Lenox. Dick Harlow of Harvard and Johnny Magee of Bowdoin have been invited to speak. Night football, the 19-year-old eligibility rule and the question of schoolboys playing with other than school teams, will be brought before the meeting.

Briefs . . . Al Kawal is working daily with his new freshman basketball squad at Boston University . . . Al has turned in the greatest three-year coaching record of any one sport in B. U.'s athletic history . . . Harvard's varsity squash team opposes the Harvard Club tonight . . . The Crimson's varsity B team faces M. I. T. tomorrow evening. E. R.

Purdue's Elevens Lead the Big Ten On Ten-Year Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Purdue's valiant football squad not only confounded the experts with its spirited team play to share runner-up honors in the 1938 championships with Michigan, but by chalking up three victories, one tie, and only one loss in Big Ten competition wound up a 10-year period that finds the Boilermakers resting along at the top of the conference heap.

In order to take the Big Ten leadership over the 10-year period, the Boilermakers have averaged exactly three victories in four starts for the impressive average of .750. In the composite standing, Purdue is closely followed by Minnesota, which successfully defended its championship honors in the current campaign, and Ohio State's Buckeyes, which rank third.

In the past 10 years, the Boilermaker elevens have lost only an even dozen Big Ten games to take the leadership for the period from 1929 to 1938, inclusive. The compafative Big Ten standing for the period follows:

Team	Won	Tied	Lost	PC.
Purdue	36	5	12	.750
Minnesota	34	4	12	.739
Ohio State	36	5	13	.734
Northwestern	31	5	20	.607
Michigan	30	3	22	.576
Illinois	20	2	30	.400
Wisconsin	18	4	30	.375
Indiana	15*	8	29	.340
Iowa	8	8	30	.210
Chicago	8	2	37	.177

*Indiana credited with one victory for win in round-robin series at Chicago in 1931.

Natal Scores 307

DURBAN, South Africa, Dec. 6 (AP)—Natal scored 307 runs against the touring Marylebone Cricket Club yesterday in the second day's play of a three-day match here. When stumps were drawn the English players had made 105 for no wickets in reply.

R. L. Harvey batted confidently against the strong English bowlers to score 92 runs and Leonard Hutton, Yorkshire star, was unbeaten with 65 when play closed for the day.

Cambridge Wins, 8 to 6

TWICKENHAM, England, Dec. 6 (AP)—Cambridge University triumphed, 8-6, over Oxford University today in the annual intervarsity Rugby match. In London Saturday the Light Blues defeated their rivals, 5-3, at soccer. Today they were behind 6-3 at halftime but in a rousing finish scored a try that was converted to win by a goal and a penalty goal against Oxford's two penalty goals.

Hawks Elect Co-Captains

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 6 (AP)—Ray McLean of Concord, N. H., and Leonard Taylor of Framingham, Mass., were elected last night as co-captains of the St. Anselm's College football team for 1939. Both starred on this year's team, McLean as quarterback and Taylor at left end. They succeed Mike Mallo of Revere, Mass., center, who led the Hawks in an undefeated season. They won the first six games and closed the schedule with a scoreless tie with Boston College.

Harvard's Wilson On All-East Roster

HAMILTON, N. Y., Dec. 6 (AP)—The names of Sid Roth, Cornell's great guard, and Cliff Wilson, 190-pound Harvard quarterback, were added today to the roster of the all-East football team which will meet an all-West eleven on the West Coast Jan. 2.

Andy Kerr, Colgate mentor and co-coach of the East squad, announced that the pair has accepted invitations to participate in the game. Their acceptances brought to six the number of players selected by Kerr. They include Marshall Goldberg and Harold Stebbins, Pittsburgh backs; Bullet Bill Osmanski, back, and Joe Delaney, tackle, both of Holy Cross.

Roth, a 200-pounder converted from a back, was an outstanding lineman on Carl Snavely's Big Red Cornell team this season. Wilson, unsung hero of Harvard's Big Three championship eleven, is rated an efficient blocking back and signal caller.

Duke Players Practice Indoors for Bowl Game

DURHAM, N. C., Dec. 6 (AP)—Duke University's football squad forced indoors by rain, ran through a general limbering up session yesterday in starting a 15-day siege of drills before leaving Dec. 20 for the Rose Bowl game against Southern California.

Coach Wallace Wade indicated battle plans would be drawn after the return of Assistant Coaches Eddie Cameron and Carl Voyles, who scouted Southern California Saturday in its victory over Notre Dame.

The Blue Devil squad was in high spirits and good condition.

Tech Has Three Veterans On Five Facing Crimson

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Coach Henry McCarthy will send three M. I. T. veterans and two newcomers against Wes Fesler's Harvard varsity tonight as the two teams open their basketball seasons at the Tech Hangar in Cambridge.

The Engineers will have Capt. Tom Creamer and Hap Farrell at the guard posts, Paul Schneider at center, and Fred Herzog and Howie Samuels as forwards. Creamer, Farrell and Schneider have worked together before on the varsity, but the forwards are graduates from last year's freshman team.

Experimental Game

In some respects, McCarthy—who is also athletic director at Tech—and Fesler, face similar circumstances as the campaign gets under way. Both lost several experienced performers through graduation and probably will experiment tonight in the Hangar.

Herzog and Samuels, although they worked as a unit on the freshman last winter, must come along fast to keep pace with the veterans. Both boys come from Rochester, N. Y., and Samuels was high scorer on the first-year outfit.

Creamer, a Brooklyn boy, is the star of the varsity. He also plays lacrosse. Farrell, along with his court activities, plays soccer. Schneider, the only senior on the starting five, was outstanding two years ago, but for some unknown reason went down hill last winter. McCarthy thinks, however, that the center will return to his 1936-37 form. Schneider's home is in Rutherford, N. J.

Reserve Material

For reserves, the Engineers have the following: Dick Wilson, junior classman from Palmerton, Pa., who was a substitute last year; Harry Mason, senior from Ventnor City, N. J., who played two years ago but did not report last season; and Irving Stein, an Adams, Mass., boy who played with his freshman team two years ago but stayed away last winter.

Wilson will probably see considerable service and may win over a starting berth before the campaign is very old. McCarthy likes him and gets a laugh out of the youngster's trick of gripping a basketball in each hand, with palms down. Did you ever try it?

Other freshman team graduates are: Mario Conti of Brooklyn, James Creighton of Hamburg, N. Y., and Sanford Glick and Sol Goldfarb of New York City.

Also on the squad is Bob Touzalin, a senior from LaGrange, Ill., who has been a tireless worker with the varsity for three years without showing a great deal of ability. McCarthy likes his spirit, however, and may give him a chance in these early games.

The Engineers face a 10-game schedule, including this evening's Crimson test, and on Friday meet the University of New Hampshire at Durham. Other away-from-home games are with Bates at Lewiston, Maine, and with Brown at Providence. The complete schedule follows:

Dec. 6, Harvard; 9, New Hampshire at Durham; 13, Trinity; 17, Colby.
Jan. 7, Bates at Lewiston; 13, Lowell Textile.
Feb. 15, Boston University; 17, Brown at Providence; 24, Clark.
March 1, Tufts.

Harvard's star forward, Charley Lutz, will not start against Tech tonight. The Indiana boy met with a minor mishap in last Saturday's scrimmage and will be inactive for a few days.

The Crimson and Tech freshman teams will meet on the Hangar court at 7 o'clock this evening, as a preliminary to the varsity contest.

Sweden Will Send Team Of 275 to 1940 Olympics

STOCKHOLM, (AP)—Sweden will send a team of 275 athletes and officials by plane to Finland for the 1940 Olympics. Seventy competitors will be sent for the track and field events; only 10 less will be entered in the wrestling, one of Sweden's most popular sports.

The Swedes will send a contingent of 30 to the Winter Games at St. Moritz, Switzerland.

Hook Fixer Hooked

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 5 (AP)—Hooked: one golf club to cure a slice. Sewell Humphrey reported to police today he had invented a club to aid duffers who hook and slice, but before he could get it patented, somebody stole it.

Eli Ball Club to Go South

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 6 (AP)—George Hook, manager of the Yale baseball team, announced last night through the Yale Daily News, undergraduate publication, that the club next spring would make its first southern tour since 1935. Washington, D. C., Virginia and Maryland were on the itinerary for April, the tentative schedule calling for a University of Richmond game on the 7th, one with the Georgetown Hoyas three days later and a contest with Maryland in Baltimore on the 11th. The windup will be a game with the U. S. Naval Academy Middies at Annapolis April 12.

National Hockey League

	Won	Lost	Tied	Points For	Points Agst	Pts
Boston	6	2	1	30	13	13
Rangers	6	3	0	23	13	12
Chicago	5	5	1	24	27	11
Americans	5	4	1	25	23	11
Toronto	4	6	2	20	20	10
Detroit	4	7	0	24	28	8
Montreal	3	7	1	21	34	7

Olympics Face Cornwall Next

The Olympics, who scored only four goals in Canada last week end while Shawinigan Falls and Sherbrooke were piling up 11, may have a hard time scoring even four goals this week end, Cornwall, the visitors and present Provincial League leaders, have been acclaimed as one of the fastest teams in the loop at checking back.

Coach Hago Harrington of the O's, however, is planning a shift in his lines to take care of the situation. He is banking a lot on the squad's newest member, Russ Martin, last year's captain of the University of New Hampshire sextet, who is rapidly rounding into shape as a play-maker and scoring threat.

The locals are counting on the change to home ice to snap their losing streak of five straight games. Every member of the team will be in top form and ready to make it tough for the Flyers. Cornwall, incidentally, has lost only one game since the start of the season.

Miss Lizana Changes 'Tennis Nationality'

LONDON (AP)—Anita Lizana, U. S. women's tennis singles champion in 1937, will probably play for Britain in the Wightman cup match next year.

In the past, Miss Lizana has represented Chile. This year, however, she married Ronald Ellis, a Scotsman. Now the Lawn Tennis Association has laid down the rule that she may represent Britain in all national matches simply by declaring her willingness to change her "tennis nationality."

Action of the L. T. A. is based on the International Lawn Tennis federation ruling that upon marriage a woman "may elect to adopt the qualification of her husband."

The L. T. A. anticipates no complaint from the U. S. L. T. A. about this ruling.

It is also expected that Dorothy Round Little will return to international competition. If so, these two, with Mary Hardwick, Peggy Scriven, and the fast-improving Margot Lumb will give Britain one of its finest teams in years.

Finland Expands Card

HELSINGFORS (Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Finland has expanded the program for the 1940 Olympic Games to 132 preliminary and main events with the track and field championships scheduled for July 21-28.

Four sports included in the Berlin Games, basketball, field hockey, polo and handball have been dropped, but four track and field events and two in shooting have been added. They are, 10,000-meter walk, women's shot put, broad jump and 200 meters, 40-meter pistol shooting and 20-meter small bore rifle shooting.

Northeastern Six in Debut With Tech at Arena Tonight

Line-up at Arena Tonight

Northeastern	M. I. T.
J. Chipman, lw	rw, Drury
Ganong, c	c, Neal
Urbanik, rw	lw, Gregory
Griffin, ld	rd, Hilliker
Cunningham, rd	ld, Sage
Hefron, g	g, Carnrick

Northeastern spares: Bracken, Lennan, Eckert, R. Chipman, Decker, McInnis, Johnson, McCarthy, Cusick, Gill, Yetten.
M. I. T. spares: Browning, Langs, Grace, Danforth, Picard, Waller.
Game starts at 8 p. m.

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Shifting of Ernie Gregory, spare defenseman, to the first forward line for the game against Northeastern tonight marks the only change in the Tech varsity hockey line-up as compared with the one sent against Boston University last Friday.

Coach George Owen has placed Ernie in John Waller's position at left wing in an effort to put more pep into the Engineers' attack. Ernie will team with Johnny Neal at center and Capt. Maynard Drury at right wing.

At Tech's milkman shift practice session yesterday, Owen worked hard and long with the defense, which failed to come up to expectations against the Terriers. Clint Hilliker and Nat Sage will start again tonight, with Nick Picard and John Danforth as relief.

Up until the B. U. game and even part-way through it, Danforth was a forward. Because of the unexpected avalanche of Terrier goals, however, Owen was forced to pull him back on defense, where he may develop.

If Owen can rig up a defense that will be fairly impregnable, the Engineers should become one of the hardest teams in the league to score upon, for in Goalie George Carnrick they have the best there is in the league.

George lived up to his all-New England rating many times during the game last Friday, but he couldn't be expected to stop all the rubber that the Terriers threw his way.

Northeastern takes the ice tonight without its captain, Johnny Byrne of Arlington, who supplies most of the wherewithal to the Husky attack. After trying out several combinations in the attempt to fill his place, Coach Herb Gallagher is starting the forward line of Johny Chipman at left wing, Curt Ganong at center, and Walter Urbanik at right wing.

On defense will be Gerry Griffin and Lou Cunningham, while Paul Hefron will mind the cage.

A slight indication of how Yale and Princeton hockey teams may shape up for Quadrangular League play may be shown when the Elis meet the strong St. Nicks tomorrow. Princeton defeated the New York club 5 to 4 Saturday night at Baker rink.

Yale's game with the Junior Olympics Saturday will be closely watched by Harvard's Clark Hodder, for the Crimson meet the Juniors three nights later. The Elis will exhibit for the first time what they have assimilated under Murray Murdoch, former iron-man star of the New York Rangers.

Murray, according to reports from New Haven, is installing the well-known Rangers' style of play, which accents short passes in the opponent's zone.

Coach John Kelley of B. C. has named a starting line-up for the Princeton game tomorrow, but declared it was subject to change, with the exception of Capt. Paul Moore at goal and Bill Flynn at center. Tentative starters are George Norberg, left wing; Frank Lowery, right wing; Al Horsfall and John Buckley, defense. The squad leaves for New Jersey tonight by boat.

Ferris Invites European Stars

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—At least four prominent European distance runners are expected to compete in American indoor meets this winter according to Daniel J. Ferris, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union. Dispatching invitations to European nations, Ferris asked particularly for Sydney Wooderson and Arthur Godfrey Kilner Brown of England, both of whom have declined; Taisto Maki and Kauko Pekuri of Finland, Josef Mostert of Belgium, Henry Jonsson of Sweden and Miklos Szabo of Hungary. Until negotiations are completed, Ferris declined to say which four are expected to accept.

Princeton Host To B. U. Sextet Next Saturday

With Johnny Walker, this year's football captain, definitely taking over the goal-tending duties, Boston University's varsity hockey team makes its annual visit to Princeton Saturday afternoon as it continues defense of its New England intercollegiate hockey league crown.

Johnny's experience as a hockey player consists of one year as a defenseman in high school. He never played at college until he reported to Coach Waylie Vaughn two days before the M. I. T. game last week.

At the time Roger Powers, star freshman goalie of last year who was slated for a regular job on the varsity this year, was ill, and Johnny put on the pads to see what he could do. He did so well that Waylie started him in the Tech game, and although the Engineers did not test him too severely, he showed enough so that he will start the game with the Tigers at Baker Rink.

The Terrier team invading Jungletown this year is nowhere as strong as the powerful sextet which came from behind to win 5 to 4 last year. The entire team is gone with the exception of Capt. Al Carvelli at center.

The new B. U. outfit, however, showed some promise in their 8-to-3 victory over Tech, even though the latter were woefully weak. Captain Carvelli got off to a flying start in the battle for New England scoring honors when he tallied four goals and earned three assists.

Once again it will be brother against brother directing the teams as the Terriers and Tigers meet. Waylie's brother Dick is coach of the Princeton sextet. Both starred for Yale a few years back.

G. C.

O'Brien Modest on Broadway Credits the 'Ten Other Guys'

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—Robert David O'Brien, the little fellow who tonight will receive the Heisman Trophy as the 1938 football season's outstanding player, is around town looking at the tall buildings and tossing bouquets at "those 10 other guys who made football playing a pleasure."

He arrived last night with a party of 12 that included his mother, Dutch Meyer, the Horned Frogs' coach, Ki Aldrich, the all-America center, Insull Hale, a mammoth tackle, and last but far from least Colonel Amon Carter, the "Seer of Forth Worth."

Davey, named quarterback on the Associated Press-all-America this year, is just as little as you think. Albie Booth, of Yale, another celebrated "big little guy," was around and looked like the Washington Monument in comparison.

Davy won't play pro ball. "Maybe it sounds big time, but I'd rather go into geology. I've been studying it steadily in college and I think I can make a go of it down in Texas."

He thinks the Horned Frogs' hardest game this year was with Southern Methodist—"they played their best game against us"—but he expects no picnic New Year's Day at New Orleans when the Frogs meet Carnegie Tech.

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BOSTON AND MAINE MODERN TRANSPORTATION

Schools—Colleges Home Study

Parents by the Million—The PTA in Action

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

From a Mothers' Group 47 Years Ago, It Now Spans Continent

Concerned With Parent Training, Better Schools, Clean Movies, and Maintains Vigorous Lobby

You and the PTA
First of 12 Tuesday Articles

By Mary Hornaday
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Times do change. When most of us were school children it was an humiliating experience to have mothers call on "Teacher." Today youngsters beg and implore their parents to visit their school. "Teacher" sends along a cordial invitation and at least one evening a month Mother or Dad, or both, go over to the schoolhouse to a Parent-Teacher Association meeting.

Johnnie may not recognize the subjects discussed there as having anything to do with his immediate problems, for his proclivity for whispering to the boy across the aisle and his low grade in arithmetic are not the only topics that his parents and teacher take up. They may even skip from safer playgrounds into realms of world peace and the preservation of democracy—which have, whether Johnnie realizes it or not, a profound effect on him and the world he is to grow up in.

Begun With The Mothers

The PTA movement was formally inaugurated as a mothers' congress 47 years ago. The momentum it has gained indicates that its founders tapped a vast wellspring of potential parent power eager and ready to spring to the defense and promotion of constructive forces in the community.

It was Mrs. Theodore W. Burney, wife of a Washington, D. C., lawyer and mother of three young daughters who first had the idea of a national congress of mothers. With the support and co-operation of Mrs. Phoebe Apperson Hearst, mother of the newspaper publisher, she issued the call for such a gathering in Washington in 1897, saying she would be pleased if 50 women came.

Mrs. Burney was too modest. Mothers, more than 1000 strong, flocked from everywhere. This was a cause they could support without leaving their homes. In fact, their homes and their children were its very backbone.

It was a picturesque gathering, that first congress. One woman brought seven children because she had no one with whom to leave them. Many were making their first entrance into community affairs and Mrs. Burney had to instruct them on the etiquette of public meetings. Nothing, she said, so interrupts a meeting as the "rustle of silk petticoats and the settling of wide skirts and the nods and handshakes of the average woman as she sinks into her chair."

The Child Their Watchword

In her opening address Mrs. Burney sounded the keynote both of the mother's sessions and the larger permanent Congress that was to grow out of them. "Let mother, father, nurses, educators, ministers, legislators, and mightiest of all in its swift, far-reaching influence, the press, make the child the watchword and ward of the day and hour," said she. "Let all else be secondary and coming generations will behold a new world and a new people."

Three years later the National Congress of Mothers received a charter in the District of Columbia. "The object of this corporative," said the charter, "shall be to promote conference among parents upon questions vital to the welfare of their children, to further develop the manifold interests of their home, to co-operate with educators and legislators to secure the best methods of physical, mental and moral training of the young, to enlighten motherhood upon all conditions of mothers in all walks of life and to these ends, to promote the formation of mothers' and homemakers' clubs in all states and territories of the United States."

Twice since then as it enlarged its scope has the Congress changed its name. In 1908 it became the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations. In 1924 its title was shortened to National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Today the Congress has a membership of 2,222,218, divided among 27,000 local Parent-Teacher Associations in every state except Nevada. Parents outweigh teachers in the membership and mothers outweigh dads; so the PTA, despite its various name-stages, is still largely a congress of mothers.

For some years and in some organizations today, chief activities of the PTA have to do with the improvement of the physical surroundings in which Johnnie learns his ABC's. When parents make their initial visit to the schoolhouse, it is usually the bleakness and stark utilitarianism they find there that incites them to action first. They buy pictures, pianos, and drinking fountains for the school.

These first material improvements well under way, the PTA usually begins to cast its eye on the curriculum and experiments with a few projects heretofore shunted aside by the Board of Education as "frills." The children thrive on the hot school lunches the PTA provides, the music teacher it supplies discovers some budding geniuses among her pupils, the history teacher heaps laurels on the PTA-founded school library and before long the Board of Education has taken the "frill" label from these projects and added them to the regular school budget.

The PTA Lobby

By now, PTA members, lured into their first school visit by the opportunity of discussing Johnnie with his teacher, have discovered that there is no end to this business of being better parents. They find their agendas extending from the school to the neighborhood—to safer crossings, Americanization classes, and law enforcement campaigns. From the community, it is an easy step to the state capitol and from there to Washington.

So the present day finds the National Congress of Parents and Teachers with an active congressional lobby attached to its national headquarters in Washington.

The power exerted by this machine, manned by Mrs. Mary T. Bannerman and composed of respected citizens in thousands of American communities is recognized in the halls of Congress. If a bill touches children in any way, the PTA springs into action, sometimes alone, sometimes in co-operation with the Women's Joint Congressional Committee.

Chief legislative interest of the PTA at recent sessions of Congress has been the Neely bill to abolish block-booking and blind selling of motion pictures, thus guaranteeing community freedom in the selection of films.

State capitols are also beehives of PTA activity with state legislative chairmen directing campaigns for measures ranging from ratification of the federal child labor amendment to anti-gambling bills.

Notwithstanding the long list of laws to their credit, many local PTA leaders are convinced that their organization does its most effective work in the community. When it comes to state and national legislation there are stiff problems of politics, changing membership and apathy to be overcome.

The PTA's strength lies in its decentralization. While the District of Columbia PTA's have "bundle days" and "stocking showers" for needy pupils, Arkansas is campaigning for free school books and Hawaii is still concerned in getting sidewalks to keep school children off the roads.

In keeping with the emphasis on local control and initiative the PTA national headquarters in Washington acts chiefly as a clearing house. Its magazine, manuals, news bulletins, and staff activities under the direction of Mrs. J. K. Pettingill, national president, are all aimed at the strengthening of local PTA groups.

The local PTA goes back to Johnnie and his needs for its inspiration and guidance.



One of the Many Long-Cherished Experiences of Being Away at School

Do you remember those winter afternoons around dinner time, or perhaps the evenings during a special week end when most of the girls went home? Outside, the snow swirled around the buildings (you had been skiing and you knew how it felt), but in the living-room a glorious open fire attracted a companionable group provided with books, magazines, knitting, and letter-writing. Those were the times when you drifted into good talk and deepened friendships. Perhaps somebody read aloud for a bit, and somebody else played your favorite things on the piano. As you look back—if you are one who went away to school,—such times shine as golden memories, among the most lasting of boarding school or college dormitory days. And not alone for girls. Such times are known to boys' schools, as well. They come when a school stands strongly for a home atmosphere, and sees the value of beauty as a part of education. This photograph was taken at The House in the Pines, a school in Norton, Mass., which includes Junior College work, an emphasis upon the arts, and for those who wish it, the thrill of a second year of Junior College at the House in the Pines Abroad, the school year divided between France and Italy, one semester in each.

Would You Really Learn French?

An Absorbing Game—Your Own Initiative Counts Most

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Il n'est pas nécessaire d'aller en France pour parler français." (It is not necessary to go to France to speak French.) These words stared at me from a college bulletin board. I wanted to speak French, and I did not have sufficient funds to study in France.

The next question that arose was, "What IS necessary to speak French?" I pondered that awhile. Then the answer began to unfold. The first necessity is to want to know French, and to want so much to know it that one would be happy to pay the price that everything of value demands. This gave rise to another question. What is the value of French?

"French is the speech of some 40,000,000 people. It is one of the near universal tongues. It is rich in cultural content. Its prose is lucid. It is rich in research material." So said my advisers, but a certain shrug of the shoulders of M. Mouton added so much to the verbal arguments that I would have felt uneducated ever afterwards had I neglected his native tongue.

Fully persuaded, I next took up the play of learning it. I say play advisedly, for play is largely work that one likes to do. And if you consider any task as a game which challenges your ability to win, you have a fine incentive.

Vocabulary First

First was the vocabulary. While studying Latin I had used the slow, uncertain method of referring to the glossary for the meaning of words I did not know, giving these words a cursory glance, and then hastening back to my text. Of course this is an uneconomical method and one that requires the reader to look up a word again and again. It is hardly more than a pretense of learning a word. Happily, help came from a psychology teacher who told our class his experience.

He said in substance: "I knew no French and was suddenly confronted with the necessity of learning enough in three weeks to pass the reading requirement for the Ph.D degree. I took a first year grammar which had 800 words in its vocabulary list. Next, I wrote each word on a card the size of a calling card, the French on one side, the English equivalent on the other. I memorized this list by taking up about twenty-five cards at a time and going over and over them until I was certain of the meaning of each word. In three days I had memorized the entire 800.

"I then took the grammar and ran rapidly through each successive lesson to see what the peculiarities of the speech were and to read the French exercise at the end. Within two weeks I had completed the book. The third week I spent on a little book which had many French psychological terms. By this concentrated method I was able to pass the test."

This method proved excellent not only for single words but for phrases and idioms. The French language is full of idioms—those expressions that are peculiar to a language, often independent of grammatical rules, but still respected because they have been established by long usage. It has been said that if you want to master French or Spanish, just master the idiom. I, myself, was required to take one examination which contained 100 idioms. The second step in learning French, then, is to learn its idioms.

The next step is certainly practice. Try your tongue on it and don't worry if you make mistakes and are laughed at. I once watched a well-known poet-professor learn Spanish. At the University Club he would eat with Spanish friends. He practically deserted his English speaking friends for a season, attended Spanish clubs, read Spanish, talked Spanish, and hugely enjoyed his first clumsy efforts at speaking it. However, he took care to master each difficulty before he let it go.

Bacon says writing "maketh an exact man." This is applicable to learning a language. The first written exercises I handed to my teacher were returned with almost as many red marks on them as there were words. Here again was the challenge of the game. By repeated efforts I finally handed in what I thought was a perfect paper. It came back with three red marks and the assurance of the professor to the class that "three red marks constituted a failure for that paper."

"All right," I thought, "I suspect I will learn exact French." This was much more easily resolved than done. I continued to play the game, and I won—I passed that course.

About the beginning of the second year, the Professor played a trick on me. He gave me an innocent looking little book to read. "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea." By Jules Verne. Would I please report on it in three weeks? That professor! He knew that if a boy ever once got into Jules Verne's book he could not possibly put it down. I was absorbed with the plot, and tantalized by the vocabulary. I had to know French to get that absorbing adventure. Three weeks? I did it in three days. The professor smiled and handed me "Les Trois Mousquetaires" (The Three Guardsmen) by Alexander Dumas. Again a period of exquisite torture, but this time I smiled, I was learning to read French and to read it rapidly.

Finally, I studied travel books on France, maps of the country and cities, read history, and so saturated my consciousness with French that when I at last took up old French, that lovely epic, La Chanson de Roland, its thread of light, its melodic beauty of presentation, its history of Roland and his days were all so real that I could almost hear the sound of his horn calling over the Spanish distances.

Truly a rich experience and an absorbing game, this acquiring French!

L. C. R.

Industrial Arts Experiment

Miami Likes Visual Instruction at the Workbench

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Miami, Fla.

A new procedure in teaching woodworking through visual instruction has been successfully adapted in the industrial arts schools. The course instructs and guides the student step-by-step through illustrated, detailed mechanical and picture drawings, accompanied by explicit text and is based on the textbook "Woodworking Through Visual Instruction," by Mr. J. I. Sowers, (Published by International Textbook Co, Scranton, Pa.) Director of Industrial Education in Miami, Florida.

The advantages of the course have proven two-fold: it enables the student to proceed under his own momentum to a greater degree than ever before, and it saves the teacher answering numerous simple questions, the solutions for which may be found in the textbook.

In explaining some of the basic principles underlying the course, Mr. Sower said: "We are not so much concerned with the effect the boy makes in the fabrication of his material, as we are with the effect the experience has on the boy. After initial lessons in how to read a drawing and follow written instructions, the boy begins to grasp the idea and soon learns to proceed independently, or with a minimum of teacher-help. He has then gone a long way toward becoming a thinker and independent worker and gradually learns to organize his jobs from making out a correct stock bill to the finished project."

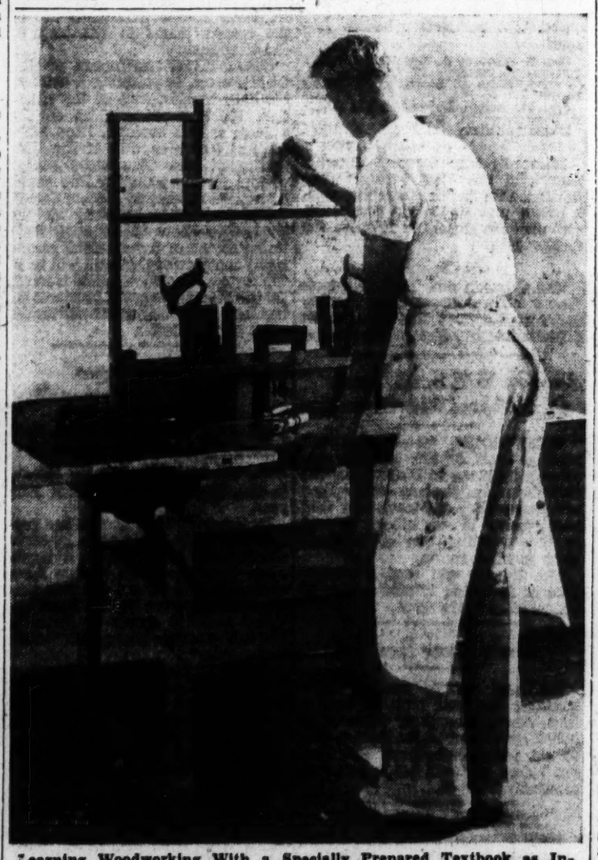
Although definite projects have been developed for each grade, the system does not destroy individuality, but promotes finer craftsmanship by laying a foundation in the rudiments of mechanics. After the student has mastered the fundamentals, he is encouraged to go ahead individually. At the end of each project "other suggestions" have been outlined and the pupil is encouraged to use initiative.

Instructors who have adopted this system are unanimous in their opinion of its superiority over the old methods. They point out that there is a decided advantage in discipline, for each boy has a job before him and most of them go ahead and keep busy with a minimum of help. Those with inherent ability are not retarded by slower workers, and the slow ones, therefore, may have more of the teachers' time.

Before the textbook was compiled, individual work sheets were distributed among students for experimentation. These were perfected over a period of threee years before being put in book form. Each student is given a textbook, which is suspended over his workbench on an especially built holder. It may be clipped open to the page illustrating the project.

This carefully planned course of graded projects has proven economical as well as efficient, for although there are advanced projects for the advanced pupils, many small but adequate ones have been developed, which lowers the cost of operation.

G. B. N.



Learning Woodworking With a Specially Prepared Textbook as Instructor. This Young Man Is an Industrial Arts Student in a Miami, Florida, School. It is Found That This New Method of Visual Instruction Develops Initiative and Allows Students to Proceed at Individual Rates. The Textbook Is Suspended Over the Workbench on a Holder Designed for the Purpose.

Junior Colleges Meeting Scheduled for March

Washington, D. C.

Three days, instead of two as in past years, will be devoted to the annual meeting of the American Association of Junior Colleges, which will be held at Grand Rapids, Mich., March 2-4, 1939. One session will be devoted entirely to a consideration of semi-professional courses in the junior college; another to future junior college policies; a third to problems peculiar to the publicly controlled junior colleges; and a fourth to those characteristics of the privately controlled institutions.

All junior colleges in Michigan will close so that their staff members may attend the meeting. The Association has recently been reorganized, and national headquarters established at Washington, in charge of the new Executive Secretary, Dr. Walter Crosby Eells, formerly professor of education at Stanford University. More than 500 junior colleges, with an enrollment in excess of 150,000 students, are found in the United States.

'Continuous Performance'

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the fascinating things about everyday living is that we are always learning something new, pushing out wider horizons. Self-education is a continuous performance. Our first speaker, and from time to time many another too, brings out this point.
—Chairman.

New Jersey

Dear Chairman:

I for one do not wish our meetings to be interrupted, so here is my first Round Table letter. I always attend the meetings and do so enjoy them. I can truly say that I have come to understand those of other lands better through reading their letters.

I agree with one of our past members who said it is never too late to learn. I was not able to finish high school but I feel that my education has not stopped merely because I no longer attend school. The Monitor is an education in itself.

When a child I had a desire to swim but never learned and thought I couldn't. Last winter I joined the Y.W.C.A. and now I can swim.

I am also learning to play the piano and enjoy it very much. I had a few lessons when I was a child but now I am learning along with my 7-year-old daughter. We listen to the operas on Saturday afternoons during the Opera season. We have a few records by the master which we enjoy. My husband is a musician, playing the flute and clarinet, and together we spend many an enjoyable hour listening to good music on the radio and records. (Mrs.) R. F.

An Unusual Group

Indiana

Dear Chairman:

I have just read the November 22d column with as much interest as ever, but was sorry to learn that you were in need of letters. Yet, on the other hand, I was glad, for now I feel that a letter which I could write would be acceptable.

For many years, I had a great desire to read the Bible from cover to cover systematically, but like others I made many starts without a finish. In speaking of this to friends, I soon found three others who shared my desire. I was greatly surprised to find so many. We put our common aim at the helm and organized a group which doubled itself by the second meeting.

At our first meeting we agreed on a commentary, choosing: "Reading the Bible Through," by George W. Hanley. We were familiar with it, as it is advertised from time to time in the Monitor. Then one member who owned a set of Josephus's "Antiquities of the Jews," agreed to read the portion of it covered in each lesson and to report on anything of particular interest at each meeting.

Our meetings are on each Monday afternoon. One member is teacher. She begins by reading from Hanley the comments on the Bible chapters assigned. These chapters (usually 7 to 10 depending on length and substance), must be read by each member before he is eligible to attend the meeting. It is also the teacher's duty to compile a list of not less than 20 questions covering the lesson. The questions are asked by the teacher around the group. If time permits they are asked and answered two or three times or until we are all thoroughly familiar with them. At the end of each book of the Bible we have a set of review questions compiled from the regular lesson questions.

We have also purchased a large map of Biblical countries and cities. When the need arises, we have a geography lesson.

This group has never wavered in interest; and great joy and enlightenment has come from its concerted efforts. One thing that has helped its success is the fact that we never deviate from history; we base our questions on the Bible alone; and we never allow anything of a controversial nature to be discussed.

Because I have enjoyed our class so much, I enthusiastically recommend such a step to others. We would very much appreciate hearing from many similar study groups.

All the members of our group are Monitor readers and we are grateful for its clean journalism.

(Mrs.) K. H. H.

Knowing No Boundaries

England

Dear Round Tablers:

Just before I reach the age limit I must add a word of appreciation for the many messages of good cheer which are radiated through our special column. How I have remained silent for so long is a mystery to me!

My activities lie in one of the depressed areas of England, namely Lancashire, and the prevalent note is certainly one of pessimism on nearly every side. But when we turn away from this chorus and take in the wider, grander view, we no longer flounder in the maelstrom of worthless thoughts. We see on every hand ample evidence of the fruits of courage and kindliness—qualities which know no boundaries.

(Miss) E. T.

Hobbies Grow, Too

Dear Chairman and Round Tablers:

Accept me as a guest and graduate of the Round Tablers and Mail Bag if you will. This day before Thanksgiving I wish to express my gratitude for the good that these columns afforded me and all young people.

Lately hobbies have been discussed. My hobbies have changed from the time I was twelve to now. My favorite stunt in the 'teen age was to put a pack on my back every week end, and make for the hills, watch for birds, plant life, and bring back pretty pebbles or ornate rocks, "fools gold" in particular. Now I may go to the art gallery. I used to play "wind" instruments, now I play the piano. Instead of collecting pebbles, I collect stamps. I wrote advertisements and editorials for school newspapers, but now I write poetry.

Hobbies may change as one goes along, but it is well to have one or two. They keep one occupied, and may be commercialized, perhaps joyfully to one's pocketbook. Let's hear some more hobbies. (Mr.) S. D. D.

Greeting From Germany

Germany

Dear Chairman:

I have read eagerly during the last years the Monitor and have found out that you sincerely endeavor to show events of our time in true light. By this you are giving a good contribution to international understanding and friendship and I wish to thank you for your work. Especially the Mail Bag and Youth Round Table seem to me to open to the young folk an opportunity to build friendship in all the world. I myself have found some very good friends in your country, and I owe to you much gratitude.

I am a young German clerk of about 23 years, and my most eager wish is to go for a time to an English-, French- or Spanish-speaking country to complete my knowledge in one of these languages. On the other hand a boy or girl in these countries may be wishing to come for the same purpose for a few months to Germany. Why should not we help one another to realize our plans?

The city in which I live is very lovely, situated in the valley of the river Brenz about 60 miles eastern from Stuttgart. It is surrounded on all sides by mountains which are formed by the spurs of the "Rauhe Alb."

(Mr.) H. N.

Thanks to those of you who sent letters right away. We can still do with more, especially these shorter-length ones. You are a grand crowd, and your Chairman loves to hear from you. Are you doing all you can to get acquainted with one another?

Cheerio . . . Chairman

SCHOOLS—British Isles

Miss Puttick's Children's Classes
Children 3 to 14 years—
Boarders taken.
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ENGLAND

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Boarding and Day School for Girls
Qualified Staff. Individual Attention
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First class private school for girls run on public school lines. Recognised by Board of Education. Kindergarten to University Entrance. Boarding house attached. Sunday school facilities. Tel. Calthorpe 0647. Prospectus from Headmistress, 198, 225, 229 Bristol Road, Birmingham.

CLAREMONT
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Lecture on Christian Science by Dr. Walton Hubbard, C. S. B.

Dr. Walton Hubbard, C. S. B., of Los Angeles, California, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: Its Healing Principle," last evening under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice.

The lecturer was introduced by Margaret Morrison, C. S., Second Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

"He sent his word, and healed them." So sang the psalmist centuries ago. Later in the Bible we read that as Jesus the Christ preached the word of God in the synagogues and throughout the country, by the wayside and the seaside, multitudes gathered to hear the word of God and to be healed of their infirmities.

This great audience tonight proves that again multitudes are gathering to hear the word of God—Truth—and to be healed of their infirmities.

My friends, we can assure you that it is the same word that was preached and demonstrated by Christ Jesus. That it has lost none of its healing power has been proved by the revelation of Christian Science given to the world through Mary Baker Eddy.

We are glad to welcome you here tonight as the guests of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, this city, to hear a lecture on Christian Science, because we believe many will go away with faith uplifted to see the healing Christ. Many will go away strengthened and comforted. All should go away enlightened.

Blessings Demonstrated By Understanding Truth

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

Christian Science has been defined by Mary Baker Eddy, its Discoverer and Founder, as "the law of God, the law of good, interpreting and demonstrating the divine Principle and rule of universal harmony" (Rudimental Divine Science, p. 1). It is my earnest hope that those of you who have come here to learn about it may be enlightened by that which is said, and that God's law may be interpreted to you so that you may begin to demonstrate its blessings. To those who have an understanding of Christian Science, who have perhaps progressed far along the way, may some word here spoken, some thought expressed, serve as a touchstone to unfold new spiritual vistas to you, and so to lead you nearer the goal of complete spiritual understanding and harmony. It is also my hope and expectation that those of you who have come here in the hope of healing may be healed, for the declaration of God's law not only interprets the rule but demonstrates it. Mrs. Eddy has said that "The spiritual power of a scientific, right thought, without a direct effort, an audible or even a mental argument, has oftentimes healed inveterate diseases" (Rudimental Divine Science, p. 9). So the word that is about to be spoken, accompanied as it is by both audible and mental argument, will bring about its rightful measure of healing.

Christian Science Rules Explain Healing Practice

Christian Science, the Science of Christianity, is rightly named. Its teachings explain the divine Principle of this Science, just as the teachings of mathematics explain the principle of numbers. Further than that, rules are provided for the application of Christian Science, so that it may be practiced, just as the science of numbers has rules for its application, for its practice. Moreover, the results which follow the practice of Christian Science—the healing of sickness, the destruction of sin, the setting aside of material law—prove it to be Science, and prove its Principle to be the Supreme Being, omnipresent and omnipotent good.

It is evident, then, that if we are to get these results, the important thing for us to do is to make every effort to widen our concept of the true nature of God—to understand the healing and saving Principle. This may best be done by studying what others who knew God have said of Him, and by contemplating the divine nature—by earnestly seeking to know Him.

Students of Christian Science very soon discover that Mary Baker Eddy had a profound understanding of God. They also find that because of this understanding she has revealed Jesus' teachings to us in a new light—that of the Christian Science which he taught us through these same teachings.

Jesus' Scientific Teaching Discussed God's Nature

All Christians agree that Christ Jesus understood God. Now, Jesus taught what he knew in the synagogues, and to the people, and to his disciples. It is interesting to note how frequently the Bible states that he "taught" the people. In fact, he himself declared that he "sat daily . . . teaching in the temple." And when they marveled at what he taught, he said, "If any man will do his [God's] will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself." Thus he declared that if any man put into practice what he taught, the results would prove the teaching to be correct. Throughout the Gospels in Jesus' recorded sermons or dissertations he discussed the nature of God. To the Samaritan woman he referred to God as Spirit and as Truth. He taught that God is Life, and in the latter days of his ministry he argued earnestly with his disciples that they might gain a larger realization of God as Love. He explained God, and man's relationship to Him, to all with sufficient spiritual receptivity to receive it. Our understanding of what Jesus taught about God, the divine Principle, is wonderfully increased by comprehending what Mrs. Eddy understood about God. Her teachings not only reveal God in His true nature, as she understood Him, but the theology of Jesus is revealed and becomes practical to

After the completion of Jesus' ministry the disciples were obliged to demonstrate more fully for themselves the truth about God and man which he had taught them, because they were no longer able to turn over any of their problems to his superior understanding. Indeed, Jesus repeatedly declared that the spirit of Truth would not come to them except he went away. He pointed out to them that after he had gone and was no longer there to do the healing, that the Comforter, the spirit of Truth, would come from divine Principle to them in larger measure and they would then forget their sorrow at his departure for the joy of the realization of the demonstrable power of the Christ which had developed in them.

Primitive Christian Healing Restored by Mrs. Eddy

Two thousand years have elapsed since Jesus preached and practiced his understanding of God and of man's relationship to Him. Encroached upon by materialistic beliefs, spiritual understanding was dimmed and spiritual healing was lost, until in our own time it has again been made available to us. And this has come about through the remarkable spiritual unfoldment which came to Mary Baker Eddy, and her ability to present this discovery in scientific form, so that it may be studied, and with rules by which it may be practiced, and so proved to be the Science of Christ to each one who demonstrates it.

A study of the lives of great men will usually reveal that the various experiences and events which occurred to them from childhood on were definite steppingstones leading up to the final manifestation of greatness. Each experience brought out and developed the qualities which were later manifested. These successive events were useful and necessary experiences which helped to train the individual for his final work, or which indicated his tendency and aptitude for it, long before this final work appeared.

Discoverer's Long Search For Healing Principle

So it was in the life of Mary Baker Eddy. There are indications all along the way of her tendency and aptitude toward spiritual things. From girlhood she was a writer, and one whose contributions to newspapers and publications were accepted. Here then we have the ability to write and to express thought on paper which prepared Mrs. Eddy for the immense demand which was made upon her later on in the publication of her books. These early writings contained frequent references to God, which are evidence of the tendency Godward which she always manifested. We do not put God into frequent and daily expression unless we are thinking about Him. So Mary Baker Eddy thought about God, and talked about God, and searched for God from childhood.

As a child Mary Baker was delicate and developed into a rather frail woman. She suffered considerably from sickness, and was much of the time a semi-invalid. Thus she had need of health, and characteristically, she searched for it. This very need of health was no doubt a factor in the spiritual unfoldment which followed. She investigated homeopathy and other material methods in her search for healing, discarding them one after another as they failed to satisfy her thought or to permanently heal her body. Such beliefs might temporarily lead her to believe either in their efficacy, or their divine origin, but they could not long turn her aside or deceive her. It would seem natural that the desire to understand God which had been so evident in her thought from her earliest childhood, and the desire for health and strength which was an expression of her daily need, should be more or less merged in the conviction that Jesus' healing was the result of the application of spiritual law, and that to understand God and His law would again result in healing.

Studious Nature Shown Early in Founder's Life

In her childhood and youth Mary Baker was an unusually good student. Not only was she educated in the more common branches of learning, but she studied natural philosophy. She also studied Hebrew and Greek under her brother Albert, who was a brilliant and profound student, a college graduate, and a young lawyer of unusual promise. His studious nature, in which his sister and he were alike, is indicated by his study of the Hebrew language during his vacations. It is probable that the knowledge of Hebrew and Greek which Mrs. Eddy acquired at this time was of great help to her in her study of the Scriptures.

Summing up some of Mrs. Eddy's outstanding characteristics, we find that from childhood she was a writer. That she was always a student, a philosophical and metaphysical student. That she was from early life a religionist, in its true spiritual sense, and that from young womanhood she was a constant searcher for the true method of healing. Coupled with these mental characteristics was a quality of fidelity of purpose so that she persisted throughout her life in anything she undertook. It is probable that the sickness, sorrows, and disappointments which she experienced helped to hold her more firmly still in the course which she pursued. The ultimate result of her searching was the discovery of the law of God, and the gradual unfoldment of Christian Science in her consciousness.

Gratitude Expressed For Way to Freedom

The Christian Scientist's gratitude to Mrs. Eddy increases as his growing spiritual understanding gives him greater dominion and frees him from material bondage. It would be impossible for one who really has some understanding of Christian Science to fail to express appreciation for the spiritual unfoldment which has come to him, because spiritual understanding is in itself so wonderful that the possessor of it cannot do other than express gratitude to the one who has enabled this wonder to be brought about. It is of course impossible for us to go through the experiences which were factors in the spiritual development of Mary Baker Eddy. We may not possess the natural spiritual tendencies and desires which animated her in the same degree that she possessed them. But there is in the consciousness of each of us a spiritual desire which can be awakened and which, when directed and developed through the teachings of Christian Science, will lead us out of a material sense of things and make available to us the eternal law of healing. Each one of us must approach God from the standpoint of his own individual experience, yet, each one to whom this unfoldment comes realizes with Isaiah that "Unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace."

Everything That Exists Proceeds From Principle

The Principle of Christian Science is God, and God is divine Mind. He is Life, Truth, and Love. Principle is first cause. It is that from which all proceeds; that which produces and governs. In order to practice this Science, it is necessary to understand its Principle—to realize in some degree what it means when we say that God is Mind, or that He is Life, Truth, and Love. What is the difference between the Principle and rule of Christian Science? According to Webster, "Principle emphasizes the idea of fundamental truth, or general application; Rule, that of more specific direction or regulation." A study of all the synonyms for God widens our understanding of the divine Principle of Christian Science and brings us under the beneficent direction and regulation of its rule.

The first requirement in the practice of Christian Science is complete reliance on God. This means the acceptance of the omnipresence and omnipotence of God, and it therefore excludes any thought of medicine, or any other material remedy. This rule was advanced by Moses, in the First Commandment, and reiterated by Jesus when he asked which is the greatest commandment of all, declaring at the same time the second to be like unto it, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." This rule is again repeated by Mary Baker Eddy in the Christian Science textbook, page 467, where she says, "The first demand of this Science is, 'Thou shalt have no other Gods before me.' This *me* is Spirit. Therefore the command means this: Thou shalt have no intelligence, no life, no substance, no truth, no love, but that which is spiritual. The second is like unto it, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.'" So the command really means that we are to undertake to realize our perfection as the children of God, and realizing it, we are to manifest it in all our ways.

Let us, then, expectantly declare it. We are God's children. And because we are God's children, we are perfect in form and function, and in every essential of our spiritual being and individuality. Divine Love provides us with an abundance of all good. The spiritual food which we need for our rightful nourishment is received by us through spiritual channels, which are as perfect as the Principle which provides them. We are spiritually clothed and fed, and we live, and move, and have our being in the atmosphere of divine Love. We express the health, strength, vigor, and agelessness of infinite Life; the beauty, comeliness, grace, and goodness of infinite Love. We manifest the perfect and useful activity of infinite Mind, and we radiate peace, joy, harmony, and love to all the sons and daughters of God. Jesus said, "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise."

Firm Declaration Needed On Unreality of Matter

The great impediment to the successful realization of our at-one-ment with God, our real existence in divine Mind, is our belief that we are the offspring of matter, living in a world of matter, and that we are subject to the laws of matter. Christian Science, after declaring that Spirit is all, logically teaches that there is no matter. It declares all we see about us to be forms of thought, and false thought at that. At the time Mrs. Eddy discovered Christian Science and wrote of it, the smallest subdivision of matter was thought to be an atom. In one of her books, "Unity of Good," page 35, she says, "The material atom is an outlined falsity of consciousness." Thus she insists that an atom is a lie, and a lie is always mental. Of course it follows that what is true of an atom is equally true of an aggregation of atoms, a mass of matter. Today, material belief has in theory divided the atom into various and much smaller and less material forms. Yet humanly scientific thought is still unsatisfied and unconvinced that it has analyzed its belief in matter to its ultimate end. And well it may be, for when it does, it will find matter to be exactly what Mrs. Eddy declares it to be (Science and Health, p. 116), "nothing beyond an image in mortal mind."

We would find it very helpful in healing sickness and destroying error if we would stop viewing the things which we see around us as matter and would view them as beliefs, mental counterfeits of spiritual realities. It is generally admitted that the various so-called material laws which we see in operation are mental, the law of gravity, the laws of cohesion and attraction, capillary attraction and chemical affinities. As an example, we recognize in the growth and development of a tree that there are a host of mental laws in operation, and that the tree is the end result of the focusing together of these laws. Remove the laws of cohesion and attraction, and the tree would no longer hold together. Remove the law of chemical affinities and the tree would further disintegrate. Remove all the laws which are in operation in connection with the tree, and it would vanish. The tree is as mental as the laws which form it. In like manner all the objects of sense which we see around us, which we call matter, are unreal, false mental concepts.

The fact that all is Spirit and spiritual, if clearly seen, would definitely determine matter to be unreal, without any such argument as has been offered to prove its nothingness. But the claim that matter is real and substantial is so insistent, that to recognize the inconsistency of it, and its falsely mental nature, even when considered from its own standpoint, enables us to see how readily its supposed laws may be set aside when the laws of God are realized. On page 269 of the Christian Science textbook Mrs. Eddy states that "metaphysics resolves things into thoughts, and exchanges the objects of sense for the ideas of Soul." The practice of resolving all material things into thoughts has been of great help to me in healing, for it has brought matter out from behind its false claim of substance and power, into the realm of thought, where the falsity of its claims of sickness and discord are more readily recognized and destroyed.

Organic Disease Healed Through Operation of Spiritual Law

The healing of organic disease through Christian Science is of common occurrence. Such healings are not only a proof of the efficacy of spiritual law over the beliefs of matter, but they are also an evidence of the mental nature of matter itself. Let me relate an instance of healing which illustrates this point. But before doing this it might be well to tell you that I came out of the practice of medicine. For nine years I practiced medicine successfully, that is, I enjoyed a good practice. I merely tell you this because it is my intention to say something about drugs and germs and other medical beliefs, and it may be helpful for you to know that I am quite familiar with these subjects.

But to return to the instance of healing that was to illustrate the mental nature of matter. A woman of advanced years was suffering from pneumonia. Her physician said she had no more than a few hours in which to live. At this point the physician was dismissed and Christian Science treatment was given. The healing was immediate.

Now, a Christian Science treatment is a realization of infinite Truth. Therefore, it denies error. The process is altogether a mental one. From a consciousness of pneumonia, the woman became conscious that she did not have pneumonia. Through the power of right thinking, this disease was eliminated from her thought. All that had been done was to change her thinking; yet, she no longer had pneumonia. For pneumonia to thus yield to the power of right thinking means that pneumonia was in her thought and that it is altogether mental. But pneumonia, according to medical belief, is a condition in which profound pathological changes have occurred in the tissues of the lungs. It is not a disease separate from the lungs. The lungs are therefore as mental as the disease. Since the lungs are mental the entire body must be mental, and a part of human consciousness. As stated by Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 293): "Matter and mortal mind are but different strata of human belief. The grosser substratum is named matter or body; the more ethereal is called mind. This so-called mind and body is the illusion called a mortal, a mind in matter."

Human Thinking Relies Upon Ineffective Remedies

The world of human thinking, believing the human body to be material, has searched diligently, and is still searching in matter for remedies with which to cure the illnesses of the body. The fact that this search goes on, and new remedies are constantly brought forth, is evidence that no remedy is permanently effective. Each one has its day. Some investigator searching for a remedy for some diseased condition believes he has found it. With faith and expectation he tries it, and the results seem to justify his faith. But when the remedy becomes more generally used and is administered by others with less expectation of results, the results become less and less satisfactory. Though unrecognized by the physician, it is the thought which accompanies the use of the drug which brings about the result, whether a good result through faith in its efficacy, or lack of result through doubt of its ability to cure. Thus the search for remedies began with vegetables and minerals and has now arrived at animal extracts and serums.

Not only is there a diligent search in matter for remedies with which to cure what it believes to be material ills, but likewise there is a continual search in matter to determine the cause of disease. Through the failure to recognize that there is no matter and that it is the human mind which is entertaining the belief of disease, the search goes on in the direct line of matter.

One of the beliefs that has grown in acceptance is that germs cause disease. This theory was brought forth about the time of the publication of the first edition of the Christian Science textbook. Microbes and germs were not topics of daily discussion in that day, yet it is evident from the one sentence in which these words appear in the present edition of the textbook, how Mrs. Eddy classified them. On page 164, in speaking of doctors, she says: "It is just to say that generally the cultured class of medical practitioners are grand men and women, therefore they are more scientific than are false claimants to Christian Science. But all human systems based on material premises are minus the unction of divine Science. Much yet remains to be said and done before all mankind is saved and all the mental microbes of sin and all diseased thought-germs are exterminated."

Mental Nature Of Contagion

The beliefs that are entertained regarding the germ theory are in the same process of change which goes on in everything connected with disease and its treatment. In the beginning it was contended that every contagious or infectious disease had its germ, but it has since been discovered there are not enough germs to go around. So now it is maintained that some contagious diseases are caused by what is called a virus. Yellow fever is one of them. Fluid in which the contagious material is presumed to be present is filtered and all the microscopic forms of vegetation called germs are left behind. The fluid thus filtered contains nothing that can be seen under the highest powered microscope. But it does contain the contagion. No one has ever seen it, but it acts contagiously. This unseen belief of fear is called a virus.

One of the most epochal and dramatic events in sanitary research was the discovery that the bite of a mosquito which had previously bitten a person suffering from yellow fever was followed by this disease. Remarkably enough, although there seems to be no comment upon it, the mosquito lived its allotted time of six weeks while harboring and developing this contagion, while the human being often succumbed to it very quickly. An article which appeared in a current magazine, written by a physician of note, describes this conquest of yellow fever, and points out that it was based on the proposition that yellow fever was conveyed from man to man by this mosquito alone. On the basis of this conviction many cities were rid of yellow fever. The results seemed conclusive. However, in 1928 there appeared in Rio de Janeiro four hundred cases of yellow fever, although the city was one of those that had been freed of yellow fever, and which had subsequently been kept free of mosquitoes. And then it was discovered that there was an immense back country filled with yellow fever where there were no yellow fever mosquitoes to transmit it.

No doubt thousands of lives have been saved through the belief that the destruction of mosquitoes would stop the course of yellow fever. Nevertheless, the greatest conviction that sanitary science has ever had, and one that had been thought to be so completely demonstrated as to leave no possible room for doubt, has been disproved, and the search for the method of transmission is again going on. In this particular instance it was not enough to be rid of mosquitoes. The disease had been experienced by millions of people. According to the writer of this article, tests showed that seventy per cent of them had had it and had recovered. They believed in its symptoms, they believed in its periodicity, they believed in its contagiousness, and that is all that is needed to perpetuate a belief of disease.

Man's True Status In Divine Mind

Some day when the world shall have advanced spiritually and when the law of God is more generally recognized, there will also be an increased knowledge of the human or mortal mind and its activities, and it will then be seen that yellow fever is mental. Then the realization of the mental nature of disease and the power of divine Mind to heal will rid the world of its miasmas, and we shall all look for healing where it may be found.

The germ theory has gradually extended itself until it includes all inflammations. Where a few years ago certain diseased conditions of the body were classified as inflammations, now the word most frequently used is "infection." This means that germs are said to be present and to be causing the trouble. Logically, if germs are present, they must come from somewhere, and so it is claimed that germs can and do gain ready admission to the body. Mortal mind believes that where there is inflammation there is a definite effort on the part of the body to get rid of the germs. But it also believes that there are certain microbes that gain entrance to the body against which the body makes no complaint. It accepts them and entertains them and makes no effort to be rid of them.

On every hand we are reminded that the germs will get us if we don't watch out. The articles we buy are said to be germ-proof or sterilized. The possibilities or probabilities are pictures of injurious results from getting germs on our feet, or germs on our hands, or germs in our noses. This insidious propaganda is presented to us through many human avenues. What shall we do about it? Let us declare our true status in divine Mind, and let us remember that the body is mental, that it is part of human consciousness. The realization that we are in reality altogether spiritual enables us to recognize with clearness that we can effectually prevent the entrance into human consciousness, or the growth in or upon human consciousness, of anything that is harmful and destructive. It is probable that germs have some good and useful place in this material sense of things, and that it is man who has sought out these elementary types of life called germs and microbes and through his material convictions has endowed them with power to harm. There is ample proof that the realization of the real man's freedom from germs and his inability to harbor them is a law which annuls germs within the body and excludes them from without. The realization that divine Mind governs the body closes every avenue through which germs may enter, and leaves nothing within the body upon which they can subsist.

Great attention in recent years has been given to the question of food, its necessary constituents, its vitamins, and its poisonous qualities. It is contended that we need and must have a large number of alphabetically named beliefs called vitamins. Purveyors of foods tell the world that their products contain this or that essential vitamin. We are told that we must eat this food in order to get sufficient of one vitamin, and that food in order to get enough of another, yet a cow eating only grass gets enough of them all. The attitude of many people would seem to be that this mortal man is the only animal without enough sense to choose his food without the help of a dietitian. Yet in reality divine Love supplies us with an abundance of every good thing, and there is never a lack of those ideas which are vital to man's welfare.

Dietary "Laws" Put Followers in Bondage

From the search for food believed to be needful to man, the search has been carried over to a search for foods which might be harmful or irritating to him. So we are said to be allergic to this or that food. Foods that are suitable for one person are thought to be harmful to another, and the bondage to foods becomes greater and greater. Some vegetables are thought to be irritating when taken into the stomach, while others are believed to harm man if he so much as comes into their presence. One of the latter is poison oak. So strong a belief has been built up of its poisonous nature that human beings often suffer irritation by simply coming into its presence, yet goats eat it without harm. We should realize that the spiritual ideas which divine Mind provides for our sustenance are perfect and complete, and these man-made beliefs of harmfulness will then disappear. On page 442 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy declares, "Christ, Truth, gives mortals temporary food and clothing until the material, transformed with the ideal, disappears, and man is clothed and fed spiritually." This temporary material food to which Mrs. Eddy refers, is neither deficient in vitamins or any other essential quality, nor is it irritating or poisonous to us.

God's Government Supreme For Mankind and Nations

There is great need for the realization that God governs man, and that this government is expressed not only in individual freedom, but in collective freedom as well. The changes which are occurring in many nations and in different types of government indicate man's disappointment in government, and his effort to better it. The good in human thinking establishes its highest ideal of government, and provides what it believes to be safeguards against its destruction, but the evil in human thinking gradually finds ways of circumventing this ideal. Government, then, is the manifestation of the governmental ideal of the mass thought of the people. The realization, on the part of Christian Scientists, of the true concept of government by divine Principle uplifts the general consciousness of government. In the present trend, of which no one knows the outcome, the realization on the part of the Christian Scientist that God reigns, has a very definite effect. Isaiah declares: "Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end, upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom, to order it, and to establish it with judgment and with justice from henceforth even for ever. The zeal of the Lord of hosts will perform this."

Above the changing beliefs concerning health and harmony, individual living, and human government, the law of God remains unchanged. The Principle of Christian Science declared by Jesus is again made available to us. This spiritual understanding comes into human consciousness when we dwell upon the nature of God and recognize the perfection of His children. To understand Christian Science necessitates studying it. Yet the moment this study is begun it is possible to begin applying it.

Special Significance Given To Words by Mrs. Eddy

Mrs. Eddy has pointed out the difficulty which she experienced in expressing spiritual ideas in language which had been developed to express a material sense of things. In order to express her spiritual thought, she found it necessary to give some words special significance, such as "mortal mind," "substance," "reality" and "unreality." Jesus also seems to have found it necessary to use certain words in a special way in his effort to teach the people the availability of God's law. The pronoun I, or Ego as the word appears in the Greek, was one of these words, and Mrs. Eddy has defined it in the Glossary of Science and Health, page 588, in part, as "divine Principle." Much light is thrown on Jesus' beautiful and scientific description of the bread of life, which is to be found in the sixth chapter of John's Gospel, by remembering this definition. Apparently Jesus also used the phrase "kingdom of heaven" in a special way.

A common Jewish method of teaching in that day was by parables. Jesus adopted this method when his direct teachings were misunderstood.

The Gospels according to Matthew, Mark, and Luke contain a great many parables, while John's Gospel relates other phases of the Master's teaching. Many of the parables which Matthew records describe the "kingdom of heaven," and they either begin with the statement, "The kingdom of heaven is likened unto," or the kingdom of heaven is referred to later on in the narrative. After the delivery of the first of these parables, the parable of the sower, the disciples asked him why he spoke in parables. He replied, "It is given unto you to know the mysteries of the kingdom of heaven, but to them it is not given." The Bible records that from that time on Jesus in his public discourses spoke only in parables.

As Jesus used the term "kingdom of heaven" it seems to refer to a state of consciousness which is attained here and now through the realization of the power of Truth as demonstrated in Christian Science. Mrs. Eddy in Science and Health (p. 590) has defined the "Kingdom of Heaven" as "the reign of harmony in divine Science." To experience this reign of harmony it is necessary for us to understand the divine Principle, and to be able to so apply this understanding as to destroy inharmony of every sort. It is evident that he who understands the divine Principle and rule of Christian Science has entered into the kingdom of heaven. Among other things, Jesus pointed out that the kingdom is attained by those who accept the word, and understand it, and apply it, and bring forth fruit, "some an hundredfold, some sixty, some thirty." He declared that those who accepted the law of God, who made earnest effort to enter the kingdom, would grow in understanding in the midst of the world's evil, until ultimately the righteous shall "shine forth as the sun in the kingdom of their Father." He pointed out that the evidence of an understanding of divine Principle, infinite good, is in the ability to express it, and he insisted that Truth completely leavens human thinking and blesses those who possess it.

Mortal Mind Deceives; Divine Mind Heals

Today Christian healing as Jesus taught it is again practiced. The application of Christian Science not only heals our sicknesses, but it blesses us in all our ways. It destroys discords in business, in the home, and in our social relations. Its leavening influence changes our characters, lessening and finally eliminating unlovely qualities from our thought. Its healing influence is felt in everything that is unlike God. Mortal thought needs correction along many lines, and this correction can only come through the healing power of divine Mind. Mrs. Eddy has stated this fact very simply and yet logically and completely on page 270 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Mortals think wickedly; consequently they are wicked. They think sickly thoughts, and so become sick. If sin makes sinners, Truth and Love alone can unmake them. If a sense of disease produces suffering and a sense of ease antidotes suffering, disease is mental, not material. Hence the fact that the human mind alone suffers, is sick, and that the divine Mind alone heals."

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Antiques Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

Decorative Arts

Utilizing Chinese Ornaments

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Chinese art," writes Roger Fry, "is in reality extremely accessible to the European sensibility."

Had he thought of it, I am sure that Mr. Fry would have included in his statement American sensibility also. At any rate, no American who finds in vigorous art forms the fascinating transcript of man's deepest nature could question the universality of much of this Oriental decorative art. And after viewing the interiors arranged by Dario Shindell, in his gallery at 45 West 57th Street, the adaptability of Chinese decorations to our own schemes for living, admits of no doubt.

This is natural, for a long-standing intimacy exists between Chinese decorations and our own European porcelains—or "china" as we so appropriately named it—derived various techniques and styles from Chinese ceramics. Furthermore, the introduction of Chinese ornaments and motifs into eighteenth century English design is familiar and a matter of frequent repetition.

Unless we are archaeologists, we have learned to accept Chinese subject matter without bothering our heads concerning its symbolism. To us, dragons are just dynamic curves; meanders, only precision angles; fantastic beasts, merely decorative distortions, all greatly to be enjoyed. Buddhas and Bodhisattvas are companionable. They look so wise that we feel they know almost as much about life as we do and are worthy of our esteem!

The Interiors

Just before the present invasion Mr. Shindell, a connoisseur of Far-Eastern art, brought out of China a collection of embroidered paintings; woven and embroidered textiles, ceramics, carvings and lacquered pieces. These he presents in occidental settings—an English, a French and two modern interiors.

His English dining-room of the 1700's is built against a background depicting Chinese court life in a magnificent garden. This picture is composed of 12 Ch'ien Lung Imperial silk panels, painted and embroidered. On the Sheraton bow-front sideboard he has placed two gold-lacquered temple lanterns with painted glass panels and a pair of cloisonné vases with elephant bases. Bronze Tibetan altar sets stand on each side table and on the dining table a group of gay and smiling Chinese figures accept the companionship of occidental glass and silver.

A French drawing room of the Louis XV period features a fireside grouping which is given delightful animation by two porcelain figures of jaunty Chinese officials, done in porcelain with green and yellow glazes. Once these jolly gentlemen occupied sites as lofty as their social position for they were roof tiles on temples. Other figurines, instinct with personality, stand on a low table. An inlaid commode supports an unusual leather vase inlaid with pearl and two carved ruby glass plates. A Ch'ien Lung fire screen of embroidered silk in its original frame of carved wood, and four panels in similar embroidery above the mantel bring into the room the illusion of forests and birds' songs.

Flower Panels and Pottery

The walls of a modern living room are made interesting by K'ang Hsi flower panels, embroidered on black gauze, and framed. A T'ang Imperial Tomb figure of a court dignitary in yellow glaze looks down without excessive austerity on a love seat. Other figures and amiable heads give the apartment a populated atmosphere and a low screen in 10 sections, with carved and colored marble panels, undulates across a corner.

A second modern grouping employs a blond cabinet to display a pair of spirited T'ang horses in unglazed pottery with a charming pinkish patina; and a Ch'ien Lung Kwanyin (a goddess) in ivory beautifully mellowed by time. A magnificent background is supplied by an Imperial Kossu fabric hand-woven in fine silk and gold threads; and by two temple frescoes of the K'ang Hsi dynasty, painted on plaster and showing gods carrying altar offerings and others playing strange musical instruments.

Mr. Shindell said to the writer that he realized his interiors were somewhat more heavily weighted with ornament than would be desirable in a home, and that his decorative schemes suggested selection rather than literal transcription. Even under these circumstances the assimilation of Chinese ornament with occidental furniture is convincing.

Led and instructed by him, one explores those portions of the gallery in which no interiors are set up, the profuseness of these collections growing even more apparent. One is fascinated by one object after another as it seems to move out of the shadows and address one's attention. Three-dimensional pastoral frescoes in clay reveal something of the Sung dynasty. Figurines in bronze, ivory and in porcelain with radiant glazes reveal the friendliness and humor of the national character. Some of them have charming and friendly faces; others, being gallant warriors, are impressively fierce. Bronze door knockers from the Ming period seem to suggest that the latch string is out, even to us. A bird cage has just such exquisitely carved ivory trimming as one feel would befit a songster of the Middle Kingdom. Velvets and brocades are vibrant with elusive colors which it is difficult, even in this season of color-consciousness, to name or analyze.

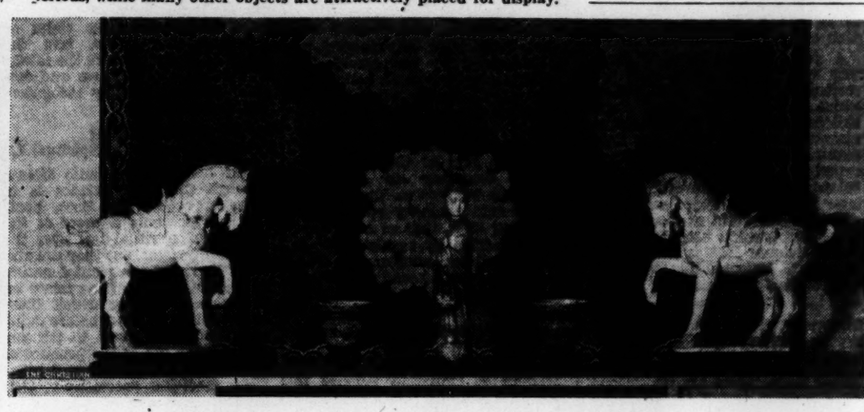


A corner of the Dario Shindell exhibition of Chinese Arts and Decorations showing a variety of objects in a setting of modern furniture. On the walls hang four embroidered flower panels on black gauze. On the floor in the center stands a lacquered screen in ten sections, with carved and colored marble panels. Figures of bronze and pottery are of different periods, while many other objects are attractively placed for display.



Photo Frank Randt; Courtesy Dario Shindell Galleries

Against a background of richly embroidered and painted imperial Chinese panels, are shown at right and left a pair of gold lacquered temple lanterns with painted glass panels. Between them are two cloisonné flower vases with lacquered elephant bases.



Among the most popular of Chinese ornaments are T'ang horses in unglazed pottery, a pair of which are shown here in the usual spirited poses. The Ch'ien Lung figure is of ivory, mellowed with age. All are against a background of imperial fabric interwoven with gold thread.

Exhibitions Here and There

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Who ever heard of a washable house? Such a domicile is to be installed in February in the new PEDAC Gallery (Permanent Exhibition of Decorative Arts), which will open that mouth in the International Building, Rockefeller Center. The house is being designed, furnished, and decorated by the House Beautiful Magazine, and every yard of drapery and upholstery material, every square yard of floor covering, and every foot of wall paper will be tested for washability before acceptance for use in this tubable home. Moreover, in order to tempt the homemaker to confirm by domestic processes the laboratory tests, delicate colors are to be employed throughout. Despite these special attributes, the materials will be offered at moderate prices.

♪ ♪ ♪

When winter winds whirl through city streets and our activities are constrained by town apartments, how can we better carry our vision beyond confining walls than by opening them up, as it were, with atmospheric scenes of summer seas, summer meadows, and people whom the salt spray and vigorous sunlight have made strong? Miss Gheen, Inc., 51 East 57th Street, is showing through Dec. 10 water colors of Nantucket, by Doris and Richard Beer of the Wharfhead Studio, in that old town.

♪ ♪ ♪

In the midst of the current enthusiasm for Swedish Modern, it is interesting to come across at the Emma Romeyn interior decorating studio, 32 East 57th Street, some old Swedish murals, painted with gallant scenes on hand-woven cloth, and dating from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries. They are here assembled with some old chests and other pieces, but they would combine admirably with contemporary Swedish furniture, particularly in a country house. They will be on exhibition through January.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Cauman Gallery, 126 East 59th Street, is showing for an indefinite period some unique Hungarian tiles and vases by Gador. These present, in subtle colors without glaze, amusing groups of farm animals, and peasants in festival regalia, modeled humorously in fairly high relief and without perspective, all done with a delightful naivete that arrives at sophistication.

To hang on walls or to insert in a chimney breast, they are most enchanting ornaments. Hand-weavings by Pekary, also Hungarian, express in a masterly fashion the technique of the loom, achieving through extreme simplification and angularity remarkable decorative effects, with animal and human figures.

Notable also in this gallery are small terracotta figures by a young German exile, Nora Herz, who models them, tiny though they are, with a monumental feeling. Lovely for table decoration is a series of marching angels carrying little candles. These diminutive celestial messengers parade with a pomp and circumstance and also with a grace that recalls a regatta under full sail.

H. J. K.

Lorimer Glass Collection Displayed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

The great collection of English, Irish and American glass bequeathed to the Philadelphia Museum of Art by the late George Horace Lorimer, has been turned over to the Museum by the trustees of Mr. Lorimer's estate. Some of the finest of the more than 600 pieces are those which Mr. Lorimer acquired at the sale of the Joseph Bles collection in London, and were on loan at the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, England, for 10 years.

The well-known and famous "Royal Oak" glass, from the Bles Collection, is considered one of the exhibition's greatest treasures. Made for the marriage of Charles II and Catherine de Braganza, it bears the royal portraits and the date 1663 above the royal coat of arms.

There are glasses dedicated to the memory of Dean Swift, "Divine. Author. Wit." and one inscribed to David Garrick. The naval battle of Trafalgar and Lord Nelson's "Victory" are recorded on the side of a large specimen. Among the most important pieces is one enamelled with the arms of George III and bearing the signature "Beilby N Castle invte pinxt," which acts as key piece to a group of enamelled glass ascribed to the Beilbys of Newcastle.

The comprehensive showing of American products maintains the high standard of quality insisted upon by Mr. Lorimer and represents many years of patient and wise collecting. The principal output of South Jersey factories was window glass and bottles, but the fascinating and beautiful bowls, pitchers, vases and other articles in the exhibition are off-hand pieces created by the individual workmen for their own use.

"Baron" Heinrich Wilhelm Stiegel is the most glamorous figure in the history of American glass. He had three glass houses from 1763 to 1774,



American flasks of this type, about 6 inches high and usually amber color, were made in many glass works in the early to middle 1800's.

when he went bankrupt. The acknowledged pinnacle of his achievement is the beautiful amethyst perfume bottle, one of a magnificent group of rare scent bottles which composes one of the highlights of the exhibition. Next comes the wonderful series of sapphire-blue sugar bowls and the pair of large blue panelled vases. The beautiful specimens of Ohio and Midwestern glass in the exhibition show how the earlier Stiegel-type style was carried on, yet evolved into a distinct local style.

The collection is rich in "three-mold" glass of early 1800's. This distinctive American product was widely distributed throughout the country, and the famous Sandwich Glass Works had a large hand in the popularity of the ware, both past and present.

There is a smaller nucleus of New York glass, several pieces of which are said to come from Lockport. New Hampshire is represented by a number of excellent pieces from the Stoddard factory, started in 1842. From Manchester, Connecticut, comes a large group of bottles of remarkable quality, made in the Pitkin factory from 1783 to 1830.



Courtesy Philadelphia Museum of Art

Representative of the important historical glasses in the Lorimer collection is this one, made about 1750, and inscribed "Prosperity to the Duke of Cumberland."

Planned for Modern Living

Fifth of Twelve Weekly Articles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Refreshingly modern, yet faithful to country tradition, is this latest design from Le Corbusier. Planned for week end or vacational living, it offers a new conception of holiday freedom for a family of five at the moderate cost of £900 ($4,500), including fitted furniture in some of the rooms.

The various aspects of rural recreational life have been considered in drafting the plans for this cottage, which is being featured by Arundell Clarke in association with the British architect, Clive Entwistle, at the Woman's Fair in London this November.

Perhaps it is because Monsieur Le Corbusier recognizes our primary right to sunlight and fresh air that his work is so valued today. Here indeed is open air ease, expressed in symmetric yet discreetly informal style.

Exteriorly, height has been carefully camouflaged. Brick facings are colored pale green in harmony with the grassed roof and natural country setting, while steel beams, painted grayed lilac, form interesting definition and contrast, offering the right foil for filled window boxes.

Rooms occupy two sides of the structure in L formation to the north and east, but from sunrise to sundown every room shares glow and warmth. This is partly insured by a clever arrangement on the south side, where a walled-in garden and protected screen window doubles the scope for glazing. Glass lensing over the patio to the west is another skillful ruse for sunlight.

On arrival, the car is run in to shelter, where it is always accessible but concealed from within. Stout screen doors enclose it at night. This beige brick patio is more than a mere entrance, and likely to become a favorite evening haunt. The architect has planned a useful washbasin and cupboard partition between "car park" and porchway, where a decorative pool with miniature fountain is also suggested.

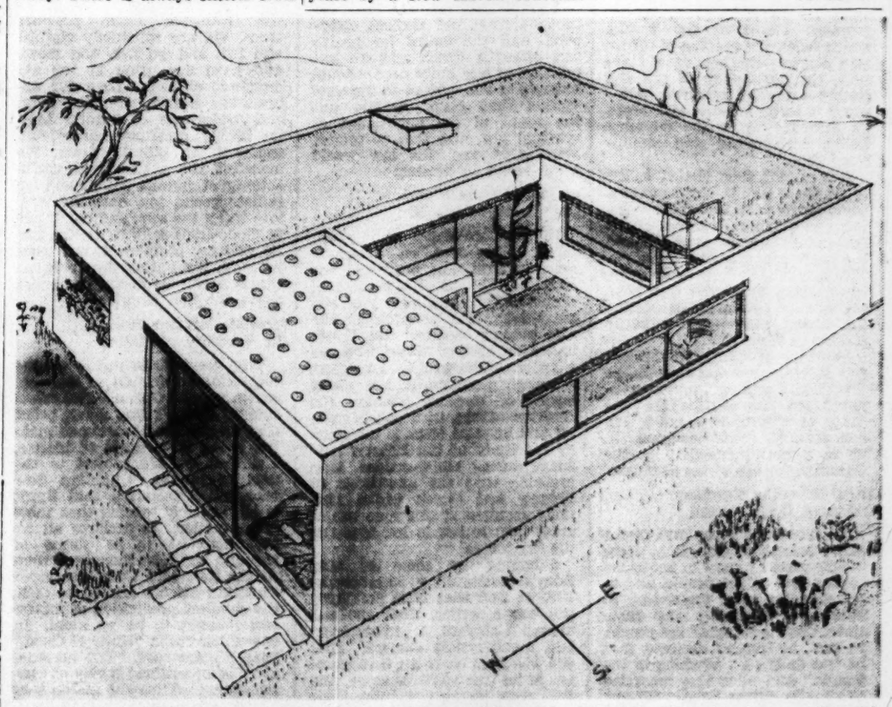
Color-washed brick walls with brick flooring and simple peasant rugs are arranged for the living room, which is entered direct from the patio. Generously windowed from the north and south, there are western sunset views and occasional glimpses of the porch. When log fires are going, the dry store beside the fireplace holds a good supply in oldtime style.

Meals are informal, so the elm refectory table stands with end next to the kitchen hatchway, and the family face south to get the garden-landscape vista. Later on, pushed against the wall, this movable table is handy for games or other family activities.

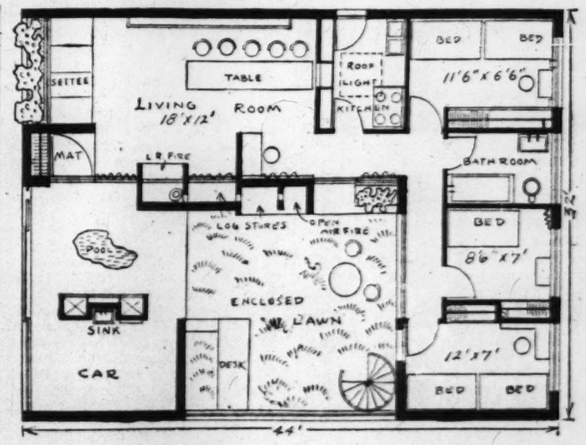
Tea, or even breakfast, in the adjacent garden is simple enough to serve with the kitchen but a step away. There is always shelter from wind, and open-air existence is happily prolonged into autumn by "camping" with a log fire. This opening backing to the sitting room has been carefully planned in relation to the living room flue.

A spiral staircase invites full use of the protected upper "lawn." Here turf offers an interesting roof variation. It is considered excellent for this purpose as it prescribes the insulating material at a constant degree of humidity and protects the bitumen mastic from the heat of the sun, thereby increasing the life of the roof. Rain water is drained internally, and of course arrangements could be made for purification and storage, during residential periods.

The bathroom and three bedrooms occupy the eastern side of the house enlivened by early morning sun. The bedrooms are adequate and compact, with fitted wardrobe cupboards and central heating for the winter.



Perhaps the most bold pioneer among modern architects is Le Corbusier, who designed the vacation-days cottage sketched here, in association with the English architect, Clive Entwistle. There is a lawn on the roof as well as within the walls, and the garage is lighted by glass discs in its roof.



Pewter Prices, Then and Now

An opportunity to compare the prices of pewter ware over a period of 25 years was given the members of the Pewter Club by Mrs. Eaton H. Perkins, at the November meeting of the Club at the Harrison Gray Otis House in Boston. The speaker's comparisons were made from a study of catalogues of auctions and exhibitions, the first of which was held in Copley Hall, Boston, in 1911 by the Copley Society.

If collecting interest can be judged or measured by dollars and cents, a tremendous increase in the popularity of and desire for pewter occurred between 1920 and 1923. Then a Capen and Molineux lamp brought $17.50 at auction, just ten times the price a similar one by the same makers realized in 1913. A double bull's eye lantern fell under the hammer for $35 at this same auction when in 1913 a similar piece was sold for $3.25.

Some of the pre-war prices are almost unbelievable. In September of 1913, Leonard's on Bromfield Street, Boston, sold a "Private collection gathered during the past 15 years by a New Haven collector." (Descriptions are quoted from auction catalogues.) Pewter dipper .45; drinking cup with handle .80; 4 porringers, American, .65, $1., $1.10, $2.30; Capen and Molineux lamp $1.70.

A few of the prices of 1923 emphasize the decided advance in price particularly of American items. Pewter figure of Benjamin Franklin $72.50; 12 inch plate, Badger, deep center with molded rim $27.50; James Simpson, Baltimore, covered tankard, $32.50; 2 Hamlin porringers $80; 2 Calder porringers $47.50.

In January, 1924, prices were still advancing, as shown by these records: 2 Richard Austin bowls (1796) 8 inch dia., $50; early American caddy, $10; coffeepot by Danforth, $5; pewter bed warmer, $12.50; jug by Roswell Gleason, pear shaped with molded hinged cover and scrolled strap handle, $20; 2 Badger 8 in. plates, $27.50; 2 Hamlin 9 in. plates $20; 2 pewter ice pails 18th century, tapering sides with molded flange at mouth. Touch, "F B," in wreathed circular medallion; height 6½in, 8in. $60. Alexander Hamilton inkstand, $90.

M. M. S.

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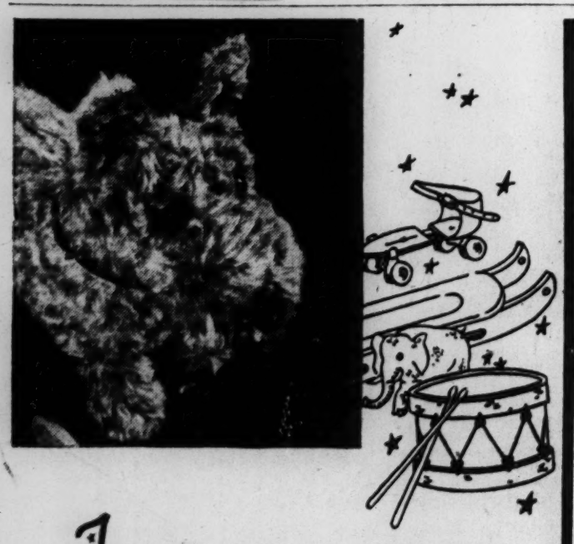
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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,100,000
Previous day 680,470
1938 volume to date 273,437,535
1937 volume to date 385,644,375

Leading Stocks Up Fractions To Around 2 Points

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—A recovery swing, touched off by renewed buying in aircrafts, today lifted stock market leaders fractions to more than 2 points.

Dealings picked up noticeably in the forenoon forward push, but slowed subsequently when profit taking appeared. Transfers were at the rate of about 1,100,000 shares. Best prices were shaded a trifle near the final hour.

Sperry led the aviations with a jump into new high territory for the year. Prominent on the upside were Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Glenn Martin, North American Aviation, United Aircraft, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, Westinghouse, J. I. Case, Great Northern, Southern Railway, Kennecott, du Pont, U. S. Rubber and Consolidated Edison.

Favored in the curb were Lockheed, Gulf Oil, Niagara Hudson Power and Creole Petroleum.

Bonds Advance

The bond market developed more uniform strength in late trading today after a somewhat uncertain forenoon performance.

U. S. Governments pointed definitely higher as over-the-counter trading got underway in the new securities involved in the December Treasury financing program. All were quoted at a premium above the offering price and existing obligations had gained as much as 7-32 of a point at the start of the final hour of trading in the regular market.

Corporate liens higher by fractions to a point or more included New York Central 5s, Studebaker 6s, Western Union 5s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s and International Telephone 5s.

Foreign dollar bonds were featured by strength in French Government and Italian municipal issues.

Wheat in Chicago Loses Early Gains

CHICAGO, Dec. 6—In somewhat enlarged trading, Chicago wheat prices moved up nearly a cent a bushel at times today, but failed to hold gains well.

Reports of reduced domestic acreage and of decreased prospective yields of United States winter wheat served to lift values. Upturns, however, brought about profit-taking sales.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were 1/8-3/8 above yesterday's finish, Dec. 64 1/2-3/4, May 67 1/8-67, corn 3/4 lower to 1/4 higher, Dec. 48 5/8, May 51 1/4-3/8, and oats unchanged to 1/4 up.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London — Share prices slanted downward in the stock market today although transatlantics managed to stay on an even keel. British, Australian and New Zealand bonds were under pressure. Declines among kaffirs and coppers were confined to small fractions. Rubbers were neglected. Most industrials retreated in absence of support.

Paris—Irregular price trends prevailed in active dealings in the bourse today. Rentes closed 10 to 30 centimes higher and Bank of France gained 120 francs. Suez Canal dipped 395 francs and Royal Dutch 90.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Regular Rate	Per-iod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Am Inv of Ill pf	7% 43¾c	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Am Inv of Ill pf	8% 50c	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Am In of Ill $2 pf	50c	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Am In of Ill pf	50c	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Appal E Pw pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 7
Assoc Brew (Ca)	20c	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Assoc Brew pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Atl Natl Bank (Jacksonville Fla)	20c	S	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Autocar Co $3 pf	75c	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Carnation Co	50c	S	Jan. 3	Dec. 12
Celanese Corp of Am pr pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 16
Central Patricia Gold Mines Ltd	4c	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Chic Towel Co	$2	Dec.	20	Dec. 10
ChiTowelCo$7 pf	$1.75	Dec.	20	Dec. 10
Cin&Sub Bell T	$1.12	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
Columbus Bk & Tr Co (Columbus Ga)	$1	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 31
Compd Shoe Mch	25c	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Consol M&Smelt	50c	S	Dec. 31	Dec. 9
Consol Ret Strs pf	$2	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
Cons Pw Co $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 13
Cons Pow Co pf	$4.50 $1.12½	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 13
Coronet Phos Co	$1.25	Dec.	28	Dec. 17
Crown Cork & Seal Co Ltd	25c	Dec.	15	Dec. 10
East Can Sav & Loan Co (Halifx N S)	50c	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
El Paso Nat Gas pf	50c	Q	Dec. 28	Dec. 15
Foster & Kleiser Co 6% A pf	37½c	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 16
Fundamen Inv Inc	15c	Dec.	21	Dec. 9
Glidden Co pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
Hawaiian Elec Co Ltd	14c	Dec.	15	Dec. 5
Hickok Oil Corp A	25c	Dec.	15	Dec. 8
Hicok Oil Corp B	25c	Dec.	15	Dec. 8
Hicok Oil Corp 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 3	.....
Hicok Oil Corp 5½ pf	31¼c	Q	Jan. 3	.....
Hinde & Dauch P	25c	Dec.	23	Dec. 15
Hinde & Dauch P pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 23	Dec. 15
Holmes (D H) & Co Ltd	$1.50	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
Humphryes Mfg Co	50c	Q	Dec. 22	Dec. 12
Humphryes Mfg Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 22	Dec. 12
Indiana Gen Serv Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 7
Ind & Mich Elec Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 7
Ind & Mich Elec Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 7
Intl Nickel (Can) pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 3
Intl Nickel Co of Can Ltd (Ss) 7% pf	$3.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 3
Joliet & Chi RR	$1.75	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Keystone Custodian Fd Series "S-2"	50c	Dec.	15	Nov. 30
Los Angeles Indust Inc	10c	Dec.	20	Dec. 5
Mfrs Trust (NY)	50c	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 12
Mfrs Trust (NY) pf	$0.50	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 3
Marlin-Rockwell	50c	Dec.	19	Dec. 12
Mitchell (J S) & Co Ltd pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
Moneta Pore MnsLtd	3c	Jan.	15	Dec. 13
Nashville & Decatur RR Co	7½% gtd	S	Jan.	Dec. 31
Nehi Corp pf	$1.31¼	Q	Jan.	Dec. 15
Norwalk T & Rpf	1¼c	Q	Jan.	Dec. 19
Oahu Ry & Lane Co	15c	M	Dec.	Dec. 3
Pick (Albert) & Co.	10c	Dec.	15	Dec. 7
Pick (Alb) & Co pf	50c	S	Dec.	Dec. 7
Scott Paper pf	1.12½	Q	Feb.	Jan. 20
Scranton Paper pf	$1.50	Q	Jan.	Dec. 7
Sheep Creek Gold Mines Ltd	2c	Q	Jan.	Dec. 31
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pf	50c	Dec.	21	Dec. 14
Spartan Mills	4	Dec.	21	Dec. 16
Southbo (ER) & Sons	50c	Dec.	24	Dec. 15
Stanley Wks (The)	25c	Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Stanley Wks (The) pf	3½	Feb.	15	Feb. 1
Tivoli Brewing Co	$1	Jan.	20	Dec. 31
U S Gauge Co	$1.50	S	Jan.	Dec. 20
U S Gauge 7% pf	$1.75	S	Jan.	Dec. 20
U S Petroleum Co	1c	S	Dec.	Dec. 5
Universal Leaf Tob	$2	Q	Jan.	Dec. 23
Waukesha Motors	25c	Q	Jan.	Dec. 15
Western Grocers	7½c	Q	Jan.	Dec. 20
Western Groc pf	$1.75	Q	Jan.	Dec. 20
Western Light & Tele Co $1.75 pf	$43.8c	Q	Dec.	Dec. 19

—1938— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
81	26¼	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	4	59¾	59	59	—1
123¾	119¾	Abbott Lab pf (4½s)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	1	46	46	46	Dec 2
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	19	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	
24	14½	Adams-Millis (1¼s)	2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	Nov 29
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	4	27	27	27	+ ½
67⅞	40	Air Reduction (1a)	5	64	62⅞	62⅞	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Dec 5
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.80a)	8	10	9⅞	9⅞	
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	27	1⅛	1	1⅛	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	3	11½	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
17⅞	8¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	5	12⅞	12⅜	12½	+ ¼
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	3	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ¼
21½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	2	16¼	15½	16¼	+ ½
39¾	14⅝	Allegheny-Ludl Steel	9	25	24½	24½	
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	2	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅜
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	4	182½	181½	182½	+ ½
12⅝	7	Allied Kid (⅝)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Nov 30
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (⅝e)	3	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ¼
13½	4½	Allied Strs	41	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
70½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	— ¾
58⅝	34½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	48	46	45	46	+ ⅞
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	18	18	18	
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	20	20	20	Nov 23
78	55	Amerada Corp (3)	14	70⅝	70	70	
28½	23	Am Ag Ch Del	3	23½	23½	23½	Dec 1
23½	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	18	17⅝	16⅝	17⅜	+ ½
14⅜	8¾	Am Bosch	11	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅜
52	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (¾e)	2	46½	45¾	46¾	+1¾
108⅛	70¾	Am Can (4)	6	95	94½	95	+1
178½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	175	175	175	+2
34⅝	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	12	29½	28	29	+1½
67¾	27	Am Car pf (2½e)	6	47¾	46½	47¾	+1
23¾	9½	AmChain&Cbl (.70e)	17	20⅞	20¼	20¼	
115	89½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	117	117	117	+3½
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	121	121	121	—1
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	2	8	8	8	+ ⅛
15	9	Am Comi Alcohol	2	13½	12⅝	13⅝	
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	18	10½	9¼	9⅜	— ⅜
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	6	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
7¼	4	Am European	1	6½	6½	6½	Nov 30
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	38	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
20⅜	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	13	13	13	— ½
25⅛	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	6	18⅝	16½	16¾	+ ½
13⅜	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	8	8	8	
15	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	14	14	14	Dec 3
5⅞	2	Am Hide & Leather	6	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
36	12	Am Hide&L pf (¾k)	1	30	30	30	Dec 3
44⅜	30¾	Am Home Pr (3.40)	3	44	43¾	43⅞	— ⅛
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
20¼	13½	Am Ice pf	6	14¾	14	14	—1⅛
8¾	4½	Am International	13	7¼	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
29⅜	12⅜	Am Locomotive	16	25¾	24½	25½	+ ⅛
79	44	Am Locomot pf	3	68¾	68	68¾	+ ¾
17⅜	10	Am Mf & Pdy (.80)	6	15¾	15	15	— ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	4	4	4	4	Dec 2
45	23	Am Metal (1e)	1	38	38	38	
122	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	110	110	110	Nov 28
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	18	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
47⅜	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	8	38¾	37¼	38¾	+ ⅝
41½	16½	Am P&L $5 pf (2½k)	2	33¾	33½	33½	+ ¼
19½	9	Am Rad & St S	76	16⅞	16	16¼	
24½	13⅜	Am Roll Mill	18	20⅝	20¼	20¼	
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	7	70½	70	70	—1
20⅞	14¾	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	1	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
23½	7½	Am Seating (½e)	3	20	19½	19½	— ½
58⅜	38½	Am Smelt & R (2¼e)	29	52¼	51⅜	51⅝	+ ⅜
140	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	3	140	139	139	Dec 5
61½	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	60	60	60	Nov 22
38	18⅝	Am Steel Fdrs	26	33¾	32	33	+ ¾
11¾	6½	Am Stores	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅞
19	12	Am Stove (.20e)	2	16⅜	16½	16⅜	Dec 1
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	8	22	21¾	21½	— ½
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	101	100¾	100¾	— ¾
20½	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19	19	19	Dec 5
150	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	36	148⅞	148⅜	148½	— ⅛
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	3	84	83¾	83¾	— ¼
91⅝	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	9	86¾	86¼	86¼	— ¼
151½	130	Am Tob pf (6)	2	151½	151½	151½	+1⅝
9½	3⅝	Am Type Fdrs	12	7⅝	7½	7½	
16⅛	6	Am Water Wks	40	12¾	12	12¾	+ ¼
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	86¾	86¾	86¾	Dec 5
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	2	5½	5½	5½	
45	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	3	37	35¾	37	+1½
9⅝	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	3	7	7	7	
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43	43	43	Nov 9
42½	21	Anaconda (⅝e)	90	33⅞	32½	33⅜	+ ¾
64¾	29	Anacon W & C	1	56	56	56	+ 2
21⅞	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	2	18	18	18	
20½	10	Andes Copper (¼e)	1	16	16	16	Dec 3
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Dec 1
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	1	28	28	28	Dec 1
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	103	103	103	+ ½
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	11	5½	5	5	— ⅛
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	2	43	43	43	—1
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	2	57	57	57	Nov 7
53¼	24½	Armstr'ng Cork (¾e)	25	52	50¼	51¾	+1
13	5½	Arnold Const (¾e)	2	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
8¾	2½	Artloom Corp	6	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅜
12⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	17	10½	9¾	10⅜	+ ⅜
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	71½	71½	71½	Nov 10
73½	56	Assd D G 2 pf	1	63	63	63	Nov 15
39½	27	Associates Inv (2)	2	35	35	35	Nov 30
44⅞	22¼	Atch T & S F	35	37⅜	36⅜	36⅝	— ½
72	40	Atch T & SFpf (3½e)	8	63	62	62½	+ ½
29⅝	14	Atl Coast L (1½g)	18	25¼	24¾	24¾	+ ⅜
8¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 5
14½	6¼	Atl G & W In pf	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Nov 29
27⅜	17⅞	Atl Refining (1)	14	22⅞	22¾	22¾	— ¼
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¾e)	31	8	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ¼
68	36	Atlas Powder (2¼e)	3	63½	63½	63½	+2
8	4½	Atlas Tack	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	Nov 29
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
6	2	Aust Nichols	36	5¾	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅜
7⅝	2½	Aviation Cor (.18½e)	92	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼

B

15½	5	Bald Loco ct	37	13	12½	12⅞	+ ½
11	4	Balt & Ohio	19	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¼
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	29½	29½	29½	Dec 3
23¾	12½	Barber Asphalt	5	19¼	18½	19	+ ⅝
14	5	Barker Bros	2	11	11	11	Dec 5
21⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	33	17⅜	17½	17⅝	+ ½
21	9	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
19¼	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
102	90½	Bea Cream pf xw (5)	1	99	99	99	Dec 5
115¾	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	115¾	115¾	115¾	Dec 3
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅝e)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	Nov 4
25⅝	8⅜	Bendix Aviation	49	23⅜	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅜
20¾	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¾e)	6	20¼	19⅞	20	+ ⅜
56	26⅝	Best & Co (2.32½e)	2	52	51¾	52	+ ¼
77⅝	39¾	Beth Steel	81	71⅞	70¼	71½	+ ½
18½	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
114⅞	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	110	109¾	110	Dec 3
29¾	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
24½	9¾	Black & Decker (½e)	1	21½	21	21½	Dec 5
19¾	10½	Blaw-Knox	10	16¾	16¼	16½	+ ⅜
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	60	32⅜	31⅜	31⅝	+ ⅜
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Br (½e)	4	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
14¾	9	Bond Stores	2	13¼	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
19⅜	15	Borden Co (1.40e)	21	17¼	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅜
36¾	16½	Borg-Warner (¾e)	25	31	30	31	+1½
43	2	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	
28	14	Bower Roll Bear (1e)	2	25⅝	25	25⅛	+ ⅝
8¾	4	Brewing Corp (¾e)	2	6	6⅞	6⅞	Dec 2
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	Dec 2
37⅜	27½	Ches Corp (4.70e)	6	38¾	38¼	38¼	— ¼
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	9	2	2	2	— ½
7¼	3¼	Chi & N West	10	5¼	5¼	5¼	
7	3	Chi & N West pf	7	3¾	2½	2½	— ½
11¼	⅛	Chi Great West	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5¼	2⅛	Chi Great W pf	6	2½	2½	2½	
12	2	Chi Mail Order	3	12	12	12	Nov 30
23⅜	10½	Chi Mil St P & P	8	⅜	⅛	⅛	
1⅝	⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	17	⅝	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
19	6¾	Chi Pneu Tool	2	16	16	16	+ ½
39¾	22	Chi Pn T ev pf (3)	1	37¼	37¼	37½	Dec 5
47	27⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	Nov 28
1⅝	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Dec 2
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	16	1	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
3	1⅜	C R I & Pac 7% pf	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
25⅛	8	Chi Yell Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Dec 2
19¼	12	Chick Cot Oil (¾e)	1	13½	13½	13½	Dec 2
13⅞	3¼	Childs Co	7	12¼	2	12¼	+ ⅜

—1938— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
88½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (2e)	97	80¼	78¼	79¼	+ ⅝
13½	7¾	City Ice & F (1.40e)	2	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
5½	2	City Stores	7	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅜
27½	10⅝	Clark Equip (¾e)	9	19⅜	19½	19¾	+ ¼
30½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	2	28	27⅜	27¾	— ¼
60¼	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	14	56⅞	56	56½	+1
25⅜	10½	Cluett Peabody (.85e)	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (4½e)	2	130	130	130	+ ½
61½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	11	61	61	61	+1½
17	7½	Colgate-Palm (½a)	9	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
104	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	104	103	104	Nov 30
39¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	1	32	31¾	32	
23½	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ¾
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (1⅜e)	3	16¼	15½	16¼	+ ¾
22⅝	13	Col Br'cast B (1¼e)	6	16⅛	15½	15¾	+ ¼
9⅞	5½	Col Gas & El	42	6¼	6⅛	6⅜	
82	57	Col Gas pf A (6)	2	73½	73½	73½	—1
19	9	Col Pict vtc (2½ %f)	1	16⅜	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	27½	Colum Pics pf (2¾)	1	30	30	30	
88½	53⅜	Colum Carbon (4)	1	95½	95½	95½	Dec 5
89⅞	23	Comi Credit (4)	21	87¼	86½	87	+ ¾
108⅛	84	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	108	107⅜	107½	Nov 25
64	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	5	60⅞	60	60⅝	+ ⅛
111½	90	Comi Inv cv pf (4½)	1	110	110	110	+1
13¼	5⅞	Comi Solvents	15	9⅛	9¾	9¾	
2¼	1	Com'with & South	26	1½	1½	1½	
55⅝	25	Com & South pf (3)	6	47¼	46½	46½	Dec 5
28	23½	Com'with Edis (1.60)	43	26⅜	26	26¼	
9½	3⅞	Conde Nast	2	8½	8½	8⅝	Dec 5
39	15	Congol-Nairn (¾e)	3	26⅜	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
8¾	6	Congress Cigar	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Nov 25
26⅜	10½	Consol Airtcraft (1e)	51	26⅝	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅜
10⅝	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	2	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
34½	17	Cons Edison (3)	108	20¼	28⅝	28⅝	
104	88½	Cons Edison pf (5)	8	102	102	102	— ⅛
2¾	1	Consol Film Ind	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
12½	4½	Con Film In pf (1k)	3	11⅜	11½	11½	+ ¼
7⅜	2⅞	Cons Laundries	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	29	8⅝	8½	8½	
7½	2¼	Consol R R Cuba pf	7	3⅜	3	3	— ½
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	6	3¼	3¼	3½	— ⅛
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17	17	17	Dec 1
95¾	78	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	Dec 5
17¾	9¾	Container Corp	14	14½	14	14	— ¼
26⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	13	20½	20	20	+ ¼
3¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	9	2	2	2	
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	5	101⅝	101	101	—1½
49	36⅛	Cont Can (2e)	21	39	37⅞	38⅝	+ ⅝
116	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	5	115	114	114	—1
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fiber	8	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ¼
36½	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	13	35½	34½	35	— ⅛
3	⅜	Cont Motors	122	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
35¾	21⅜	Cont Oil Del (1)	25	29⅛	28½	28½	+ ⅛
29½	10	Corn Steel (1e)	7	24½	24½	24½	+ ¾
70¾	53	Corn Products (3)	6	63⅛	62½	62⅞	+ ⅛
177	163	Corn Products pf (7)	1	177	177	177	Dec 3
5¾	2¾	Coty Inc	6	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
42½	19	Crane Co	60	38¾	37	37½	+ ⅛
117¼	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	8	115½	115¾	115¾	+ ¼
29½	21⅜	Cream of Wh (2)	3	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	— ¾
10¾	5¼	Crosley Corp	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
43¾	22½	Crown Cork & S	14	36½	35	35⅝	+ ¾
40	32	Crown C pf ww (2¼)	1	35¼	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
37¾	32½	Crown C pf xw (2¼)	1	35	35	35	Dec 1
15½	7½	Crown Zellar (⅜e)	5	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
44¾	19½	Crucible Steel	6	38½	37½	38¼	+ ⅞
94½	70	Crucible Stl pf	1	91¾	91¾	91¾	Nov 30
1¼	⅜	Cuba Co	1	⅜	⅜	⅜

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Associated Press Quotations

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Small Turnover Of Cotton Cloth; Prices Are Lower

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Lower prices, named on certain of the standard print cloth constructions in an effort to stimulate trading, had just the opposite effect during the past week, and primary cotton gray goods markets had one of the slowest weeks in the past two months.

Total sales of print cloth yarn fabrics dropped to less than 25 per cent of the current rate of loom output, thus further increasing the unsold stocks of goods on hand. Furthermore, the effort of the selling-houses to stimulate sales only served to confirm buyers in postponing action, and weakening confidence in the outlook.

Gray Goods Status

The result is that gray goods mills are now faced with the necessity of materially reducing the production rate to re-establish confidence in current values. Plans were under way this week to close down most of the large print cloth mills in the South during the Yuletide season, as has often happened before, but this, according to present plans, will be followed up by a week's shut-down in each month hereafter until the goods market strengthens. In this way the producers hope to regulate output to the current rate of demand and avoid piling up dangerously heavy stocks of unsold goods.

The price weakening did not go very far, the trading level on the 39-inch 4 yard 80 squares being off only an eighth at 6¼ cents from the previous 6⅜ cents, and the 39-inch 4.75 yard 68x72s selling at 5⅛ instead of 5¼ cents, and the 38½-inch 5.35 yard 64x60s moving at 4⅛ cents, instead of the 4½ cents which was the previous week's prevailing level.

Sheetings and some of the wide heavy goods, however, were moving more actively as a result of the larger demands for so-called "industrial fabrics." These included drills, twills and wide sheetings, and prices were firm to slightly higher, being in this respect exactly opposite to the print cloth trend.

Finished Goods

Finished goods have been selling in very encouraging volume, and more business might have been done had sellers been able to meet delivery requirements. This was especially true of muslins and sheets and pillow cases which were in wide demand. Percales were a little less active but steady in price which was based on 10¼ cents for flat-fold 80x80s.

Colored yarn goods such as denims, chambrays and various types of ticking were taken in moderate volume and at unchanged prices. Fabrics suitable for use in slack and in summer clothing were taken in encouraging volume, and prices were well sustained. Curtain goods also proved somewhat active, the 46- and 50-inch fabrics being more in demand than the 36- and 40-inch goods.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	3⅜s '43-40 June	105.9	105.9	105.9
4	3¼s '45-43	109.24	109.23	109.23
3	3¼s '46-44	109.26	109.26	109.26
1	4s '54-44 reg	114.3	114.3	114.3
6	3¼s '49-46	109.4	109.1	109.4
16	4¼s '52-47	118.26	118.22	118.26
4	3¼s '52-49	108.22	108.22	108.22
7	2½s '53-39	102.9	102.3	102.9
7	2½s '52-50	102.12	102.8	102.12
102	2⅞s '60-55	106.31	106.28	106.31
1	2¾s '59-56	104.5	104.4	104.5
5	2¾s '63-58	102.26	102.26	102.26
		102.6	102.6	102.6

Home Owners' Loan

6	2¾s '49-39	102.13	102.12	102.12
3	2¼s '44-42	104.13	104.13	104.13
7	3s '52-44	106.22	106.22	106.22

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Adams Exp 4½s'46 st	106	106	106
33	Alleghany 5s '44	76½	76	76½
20	Alleghany 5s '49	64¼	64	64¼
7	Alleghany 5s '50 st	35	34¾	35
22	Allis Chalm 4s '52	98½	98½	98½
9	Am&For P5s 2030	110	110	110
9	AmIGChem 5½s'49	53½	53	53
6	AmInt 5½s'49	102¼	102¼	102¼
13	Am TT 5½s'43	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	Am T&T 3¼s'66	112¼	112¼	112¼
3	Am T&T 3¼s '61	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Am WW & E 6s '75	105⅜	105¼	105¼
6	Anaconda C 4½s '50	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
6	Ang C Nitra deb '67	105⅛	105	105
2	Ann Arbor 4s '95	30	30	30
8	Arm Del 4s '55	36¼	36¼	36¼
5	AT&SF 4s '95	96⅝	96⅝	96⅛
5	AT&SF 4s '95st	104½	104⅜	104½
5	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	87⅝	87&	87&
1	AT&SF 4½sC-A '62	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
2	A C Line 1st4s '52	103¼	103¼	105¼
1	A C Line 4½s '64	83½	83¼	83½
12	Atl & Dan 1st4s'48	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
12	Atl Refin 3s '53	32⅜	31½	31½
22	B&O rfg 6s '95	103	102⅞	103
18	B&O 1st 5s '48	17½	17½	17⅜
72	B&O rfg 5s '95	49⅜	49¼	49¼
17	B & O 5s '96P	17	16¼	16¾
32	B & O 5s 2000 D	16¾	16⅛	16⅛
43	B & O cv 4½s '60	16½	16	16¼
6	B & O 4s '48	11	10½	10¾
32	B & O 5s S W '50	49¼	48¾	49¼
6	B & O 4s T C '59	32	31⅜	32
4	Bell TPa 5s '48 B	34½	34¼	34½
7	Bell TPa 5s '60 C	118	117⅜	117⅜
9	Beth Stl 4¾s '60	128½	128½	128½
24	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	106	106	106
5	Beth Stl 3½s '52	101	101	101
13	Boston&Me 5s '67	97½	97½	97½
1	Boston&Me 5s	27	27	26¾
		26¾	26¾	26¾
9	Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	76¼	75½	75⅝
1	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	107	107	107
9	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107¼	107	107
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	74¼	74	74
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	96¼	96½	96⅞
1	Brown Shoe 3¾s'48	108¼	108⅛	108⅛
5	Buf R&P 4½s '57	25⅞	25	25
1	Bur C R&No 5s '34	6½	6½	6½
		94¼	94¼	94¼
2	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	97	97	97
2	Can Nor 6½s '46	123	123	123
1	Can Pac 5s '54	98¼	98¼	98¼
5	Can Pac 4s perp	80⅝	80⅜	80⅝
1	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	106	105¾	106
1	Cen of Ga 5½s '59	88½	88½	88½
18	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	4½	4½	4½
4	Cen of Ga 5s '45	4½	4½	4½
8	Cen Ga Chat 4s '51	9½	9½	9½
6	Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	8½	8½	8½
11	Cen Pac 5s '60	104¼	103¾	104⅛
1	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	54	53½	54
1	Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	72	72	72
5	Certain-td 5½s '48	21	21	21
3	Champion P & P '38	80	80	80
4	C & Ohio cn 5s '39	99⅞	99½	99⅞
9	C & O 4½s '92	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	C & O 3½s '96 D	96	96	96
5	C & O rfg 3½s '96 E	96¾	96¾	96¾
11	Chi & Alton 3s '49	11½	11½	11½
1	C B & Q rfg 5s '71 A	93¼	93¼	93¼
45	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	97¾	97¾	97¾
7	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	14¼	14¼	14¼
35	Chi Gt West 4s '59	13¼	13¼	13¼
1	Chi I & L 6s '47	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
7	Chi I & L 5s '66	12¾	12¾	12¾
64	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	3⅞	3¾	3¾
129	CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	9¼	9¼	9½
17	CM&SP 4½s '89 C	2⅞	2¾	2¾
10	CM&StP gen 4s '89	23¼	23¼	23¼
3	CM&SP 5½s '89 B	23½	23½	23¾
3	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	22	22	22
17	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	9¼	9¼	9¼
1	Chi&NW4½s 2037C	15¼	14¾	15¼
5	Chi & NW 4s '87	8¼	8½	8½
5	Chi & NW 3½s '87	14	14	14
5	CRI & P 4½s '52A	13½	13½	13½
7	CRI&P 4½s '52A ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
11	CRI&P 4½s '60	7½	7½	7½
15	CRI&P 4s '88	3	3	3⅛
35	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	15¼	15	15
4	CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	6¾	6½	6¾
2	C T H & SE inc 5s '60	53	51½	51½
2	Ch Un Sta 4s '44	36½	36½	36½
2	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	104¾	104¾	104¾
		105	105	105

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.*
Net change	—.96	+.14	—.08
Today's close†	148.43	29.15	21.83
Prev. close	147.47	29.01	21.75
1938 high	158.41	33.18	25.19
1938 low	98.95	10.00	15.14

*20 Utilities prior to June 2, 1938.
†Preliminary.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Market St Ry 7s'40	57	57	57
1	McKee&Rob 5½s'50	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4	Mich Cen 4½s '79	73¾	73¾	73¾
5	MilSparta&NW 4s'47	12½	12½	12½
2	Mo-Ill 5s '59	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
2	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	48½	48½	48½
7	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	33⅞	33¾	33⅞
1	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	13¾	13¾	13¾
16	Mo Pac 5½s'49	30	29¾	30
1	Mo Pac 5s '65A	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
31	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	16¾	16¾	16¾
1	Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	16¾	16⅛	16⅝
1	Mo Pac 5s '80B	16	16	16
1	Mo Pac 5s H '80 ct	16½	16½	16½
48	Mo Pac 5s'81 I	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
49	Mo Pac gen 4s'75	16¾	16½	16¾
1	Mob&Ohio 5s '38	51⅛	4¾	4¾
8	Mob & O 4½s'77	32¾	32¾	32¾
3	Monongah Ry 4s '60	28½	28½	28½
1	MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	103	103	103
4	MonWPa PpbSv6s'65	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
4	Moni Pow 3¾s'66	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
14	Mor&Essex 4½s'55	97¾	97¾	97¾
1	Mor&Essex3½s2000	47½	47	47
7	NashCha&StL 4s'78	53½	53½	53½
3	Nassau El 4s'51	70	70	70
30	Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww	37	36½	37
4	Natl Steel 4s '65	104	103¾	103¾
1	New Eng T&T 5s '52	108⅝	108¼	108⅜
1	NJ Pow&L 4½s '60	123¾	123¾	123¾
2	N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
1	N Orl Term 4s '55	101¾	101¾	101¾
19	NO Tex&M 5½s '54	66½	66½	66½
38	NYC rfg 5s 2013	34¼	33⅝	34¼
30	NYC 4½s 2013A	57⅝	57½	57½
3	NYC cn 4s '98	54¼	53½	54
18	NYC 3½s '52	65¾	65¼	65⅝
14	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	63½	62½	63¼
1	NYC&HR 4s '42	54	53½	54
18	NY Chi&StL 6s '38	80	80	80
24	NY Chi&StL 5½s '74A	103½	103⅜	103⅜
3	N Y Conn 4½s '53	51½	51	51½
2	NY Ry 6s '58 sc	44½	44	44½
6	NY Dock Co 4s '51	103½	103½	103½
19	NY Edis 3¼s'65	105½	105½	105½
1	NY G H&RR 5s '48	107½	107	107
1	NY G El H&P 5s '49	124¼	124¼	124¼
53	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
11	NYNH&H clt 6s '40	13	12½	13
21	NYNH&H 4½s '67	21	21	21
8	NYNH&H 4s '55	12½	11½	12½
7	NYNH&H 3½s '56	11⅝	11½	11⅝
6	NYNH&H 3½s '56	12	11½	11½
26	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	11¾	11½	11½
5	NYO&W rfg 4s '92	7¼	6⅞	7¼
4	NY Sec 4½s '47	5	5	5
5	NY S&W 5½s '63	101⅞	101¾	101¾
25	NY W&Bos 4½s'46	9½	9½	9½
17	NY Tel 4½s '39	3½	3½	3½
1	Norf Sou 5s '61ct	103¼	103⅜	103⅜
2	Nor Am Co 5s '61	14¼	14¼	14¼
1	Nor Am Co 5s '66	118¼	118¼	118¼
2	Nor Am Ed 5½s '43	106	106	106
5	Nor Am Ed 5s'57A	105	105	105
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	104½	104½	104½
28	Nor Pac 6s 2047	60½	60	60
1	Nor Pac 4s 2047	48½	48½	48½
1	Nor Pac 3s 2047	47¾	47¾	47¾
4	Ohio Ed 4s '67	106¼	106	106
12	Ohio Ed 4s '65	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	101¾	101¾	101¾
19	Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	113½	113½	113½
20	Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	103	103	103
2	Otis Steel 4½s '42	78¾	78¾	78¾
5	Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	105½	105¼	105¼
4	Pac Gas&El 4s '64	108⅞	108⅜	108⅜
5	Pac Mo 2d 5s '38	111½	111¼	111½
3	Pac T&T 3¼s'66C	63	63	63
9	Pac Tel Bway 3s '55 ct	108½	108½	108½
1	Para Pict 3¼s'47	58	57½	57½
9	Pata Pict 3¼s'47	97½	97½	97½
1	Parmelee T 6s '44	83	82½	82½
2	Penn Co 4s '63	50	50	50
4	Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	96	96	96
43	Penn Pr&L 4½s '57	89½	89½	89½
4	Pen RR cn 4½s '80	105	105	105
28	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	116½	116½	116½
1	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	95¼	94¾	95
2	Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	92½	92½	92¾
1	Pen RR 3¼s '52	82	82	82
1	Pen RR 3½s '52	78½	78	78½
1	Peoria&E 4½s '40	112¾	112¾	112¾
1	Peoria&E inc 4s '90	43	43	43
5	Pere Marq 4½s '80	5	4½	4½
1	Pere Marq 5s '56	61¾	61¾	61¾
1	Phila Co 5s '67	62	62	62
11	Phil Read C&I 6s '49	97	97	97
50	Phillipine Ry 4s '37	4¼	4	4¼
	Phillips Pet 3s '48	12¼	11¾	11¾
1	Pitt Coke&C 4½s '52	109	108¾	108¾
17	Porti Gen E 4½s '60	92	92	92
6	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	60¼	59¾	60
2	Prov Term 4s '56	14½	13⅝	14½
10	Purity Bak 5s '48	43	43	43
2	Radio Keith 6s '41	97	96¾	97
6	Readg 4½s '97 A	75	75	75
8	Republic Steel 5½s'54	71¼	71¼	71¼
2	Republic Steel 4½s'61	108	108	108½
1	Republic Stl 4¼s'56	92	92	92
1	Republic Stl 4½s '56	93¼	92¾	92¾
1	Republic Stl 4½s '58	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Revere Cop&B4¼s'56	99	99	99
1	Rio Gr West 1st4s'39	40¾	40¾	40¾
2	RI Ark & La4½s'34	8¾	8¾	8¾
2	Rutland 4½s'41 st	6½	6½	6½
10	StLIM&S4sRef'33	59	59	59
15	St LSF 4½s'78	9¾	9¾	9¾
25	St LSF4½s'78ctf st	9½	9½	9½
10	St LSF 4s'50 A	10	10	10
3	St LSF 4s '50 ct	8¾	8¾	8¾
2	St L SW 5s '52	19½	19½	19½
3	St L SW rfg 5s '90	11¾	11¾	11¾
3	St L SW 1st 4s'89	50¼	49½	49½
2	StP&KC ShLA4½s'41	6½	6½	6½
20	SA&A Pass 4s '43	57	56¼	56¼
2	Schulco 6½s'46	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
2	Schulco 6½s '46 A st	16⅛	16⅛	17⅛
36	Seab AL cn 6s '45	9	9	9
64	Sea A L 6s '45 ct	8½	8½	8½
6	Sea A L 4s '50 st	5	5	5
2	Sea AL rfg 4s'59	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
16	Sea-AlFla 6s'35A ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
1	Simmons 4s '52	47	47	47
8	Skelly Oil 4s '51	97¼	97¼	97¼
4	Socony Vac Oil 3½s'50	106½	106¼	106¾
50	So Bell T&T 3¼s'62	107¼	107	107
1	So Cal Ed 4s '47	101½	101½	101½
1	Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	91¼	91¼	91¼
17	Sou Pac 4½s'68	101¾	101¾	101¾
22	Sou Pac 4½s'81	49¾	49¾	49¾
32	So Pac 4½s'69	49½	48¾	49¼
6	So Pac 4½s '55	49½	48¾	49½
18	Pac clt 4½s '49	67	66½	67
7	So Pac 3¾s '46	49	48¾	49
14	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	60	60	60
19	South Ry 6½s'56	53¾	53	53⅞
22	So Ry gen 6s '56	70½	69	70½
2	So Ry cn 5s '94	67¾	67½	67¾
32	South Ry gen 4s '56	79	79	79
5	S SW Bell Tel 3s '68	54⅝	54	54¼
3	S W Gas & El 4s '60	102¾	102¾	102¾
7	Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	107½	107½	107½
19	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	105	104¾	105
2	Studebaker 6s cv '45	102¾	102½	103⅜
5	Swift&Co 3¼s '50	80	80	80
6	Tex Corp 3½s '51	106¾	106¾	106¾
8	Tex&Pac 5s '77B	106½	106½	106½
16	Tex&Pac 5s '79C	84½	84½	84½
7	Tex&Pac 5s '80D	85¾	85¾	85¾
6	Third Ave aj 5s '60	84½	84¼	84¼
5	Third Ave 4s '60	7	7	7
5	Union Oil Cal 6s '42	41¾	41¾	41¾
3	UnionOilCal 3½s '52	115¾	115¾	115¾
6	UnPacist 4s '47	109	109	109
6	UnPacist 4s 2008	111⅜	111⅛	109
1	Un Cig-Wh Stra 5s '52	105¾	105¾	105½
13	UnitDrug5s '53	81	81	81
5	US Steel 3¼s'48	68	67½	67¾
9	Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	104⅞	104½	104½
2	Utah P&L 5½s '47	95½	95	95
9	Util P&L 5½s '57	63	62	63
1	Va El & Pow 3½s '68	107½	107½	107½
21	Wabash 1st 5s 39	60	60	60
4	Wabash 2d 5s 39	25	24	24
1	Wabash 5s 80 D	9¾	9¾	9¾
5	Wabash 5s 76 B	9¾	9¾	9¾
11	Wabash 4½s 78C	10	9	10
9	Warner Bros 6s 39	90¼	90¼	90¼
6	Warren Bros 6s 41	46½	46	46
1	Westch Lt 3½s 67	105¾	105⅞	105⅞
5	Westn Md 4s 52	82½	82½	82½
64	Sea A L 6s '45 ct	103¾	103⅜	103¾
6	Sea A L 4s '50 st	21	20¾	20¾
24	Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	20½	20¼	20¼
18	Western Un 5s 51	61	60¾	60¾
7	Western Un 5s 60	59½	58⅞	59⅛
7	Western Un 4½s 50	58	57¾	58⅛
10	Wilson & Co 4s 55	94	94	94
5	Wis Cen 4s 49	101¼	101	101
1	Wis Pub Svc 4s 61	108	108	108
35	Youngst S&T 4s 48	106	105½	105½
9	Youngst S&T 4s 61	104	103½	104

Foreign Bonds

2	Antioquia 7s '45 C	81½	81¼	81½
1	Antioquia 7s '45D	86	86	86
6	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	79¾	79½	79½
9	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	79¾	79½	79½
4	Australia 4½s '71	86¾	86½	86¾
10	Australia 5s '57	103⅝	102⅝	103⅜
6	Australia 4½s'56	103⅝	102⅝	103⅜
1	Austria 7s '57	99¼	98⅜	98⅜
1	Belgium 7s '55	23¼	22½	23¼
1	Belgium 6½s '49	114	114	114
24	Belgium 6s '55	106½	106½	106½
2	Brazil 8s '41	104¾	104½	104⅝
25	Brazil 6½s '26-57	12¼	12¼	12¼
23	Brazil 6½s '25-57	9⅝	9⅝	9¼
4	Brisbane 5s '57	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	Brisbane 6s '50	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	Buen A 5s'64	137½	137½	137½
2	Buen A 4½s 4½s '77	52½	52½	52½
1	BuenA4½s'4½sAug'76	53¾	53¾	53¾
1	Buen A 4½s 4½s '75	55	55	55
8	Bulgaria 7½s '68	32½	31½	32½
1	Bulgaria 7s '67	31½	31½	32
2	Canada 4s '60	110¼	110¼	110¼
23	Canada 5s '47	99⅝	99	99⅝
2	Chile Mt Bk 6½s '61	14¾	14¾	14¾
2	Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	14¾	14¾	14¾
6	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	14¾	14¾	14¾
6	Chile 6s '60	14¾	14¾	14¾
10	Chile 6s '61 Jan	14¾	14¾	14¾
8	Chile 6s '61 Feb	14¾	14¾	14¾
1	Chile 6s '61 Sept	14¾	14¾	14¾
2	Chilean Mun 7s '60	14¾	14¾	14¾
2	Colomb 8s '61 Jan	14¾	14¾	14¾
21	Colomb 8s '61 Oct	14¾	14¾	14¾
1	Colom Mt Bk 7s '47	20	19½	19½
1	Copenhag 5s '52	23¾	23¾	23¾
		86¼	86¼	86¼

High Wages Best Profit Splitting, Edsel Ford Says

(Continued from Page 1)

which $12,000,000 represented the special semi-annual disbursements, and the rest the regular interest.

Senator Vandenberg asked if the company offered hospitalization and other services.

"We have always had the feeling that if we paid men as well as we could, the men were more independent," said Mr. Ford, "and that they liked it better than programs that might be called paternalistic."

Senator Vandenberg then raised the subject of incentive taxation—the proposal to give federal tax reduction as a stimulus to industry for plant expansion, equipment replacement, or regularity of employment.

Mr. Ford thought a general tax reduction "would be as good as an incentive as any." Speaking deferentially he suggested that incentive taxation might be "too complicated, and the consequences too difficult to handle."

"You think it would create more problems than it would solve?" said Senator Vandenberg.

"Exactly."

The two Senators vied in lauding the Ford wages, and Senator Herring asked, if it had not been successful in its object.

"You have never had any serious labor trouble?" he asked.

"That's right," said Mr. Ford evenly. "We feel we never did."

Senator Herring asked if he didn't think that was the result of "playing fair," and Mr. Ford quietly agreed that "we feel we've been fair" in labor policies.

Senators did not raise questions of the several Labor Relations Board cases now pending, one of them growing out of the disturbance before the Ford River Rouge Plant in May, 1937, when Richard T. Frankensteen, C. I. O. leader, was attacked.

Preceding Mr. Ford, Willard H. Dow, head of the Dow Chemical Company of Midland, Mich., described the profit-sharing system used in his plant, under which his 3,600 workers get a monthly profit bonus amounting in the year to between $60 and $80.

Asked whether he favored incentive taxation, he said:

"We would hate to see that made the beginning of a government trend whereby it would tell business how to run profit-sharing. The vital thing is to get a plan that fits the specific industry. I don't see how the Government can give incentive taxation without dictating the terms."

Mr. Dow deplored the "vicious circle" whereby "the worse off we are the more we want to spend, and the more we spend the worse off we are."

"In other words," said Senator Vandenberg, "the incentive you prefer is to have government mind its own business?"

Mr. Dow promptly agreed.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Dec. 6

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe		
Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.69⅜	$4.68½	$4.8597
Cables	4.69½	4.68½	8.2397
France—franc	.02634⅜	.02633⅜	.0279
Belgium—belga	.1683	.1683	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2263½	.2263	.1695
Italy—lira	.05261¼	.05256¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4009	.4009	.0526
Holland—guilder	.5439	.5438	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2418	.2409	.4537
Norway—krone	.2358	.2350	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2095	.2088	.4537
Spain—peseta			.4537
Greece—drachma	.0087	.0086½	.0220
Austria—schilling			.0220
Cz'ch'vla—koruna	.0342	.0342	.2382
Finland—finmark	.0208	.0208	.0351
Hungary—pengo	.0208	.0208	.0426
Poland—zloty	.1985	.1988	.2961
Portugal—escudo	.0428	.0428	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
	South America		
Argentina—peso†	.2280	.2285	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2087⅛	.2087⅛	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3800	.3800	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2734	.2738	.8440
India—rupee	.3500	.3508	.6180
Java—florin	.5451	.5451	.6806
Shanghai—dol	.1622	.1619	*
Hong Kong—dol	.2948	.2937½	*
Straits—dol	.5468	.5465	.9613
Phil Islands—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dol	.9976	.9919	1.6931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2075x	.2075x	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. xNominal. ††Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately .02653 as of Nov. 12.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Copenhag 4½s'53	94¼	94¼	94¼
17	Costa Rica 7s '51	19¼	19¼	19½
2	Cuba 5½s '53	100¼	100¼	100¼
25	Cuba 5s (1904) '44	107½	107½	107½
13	Denmark 6s '42	60	60	60
7	Denmark 5½s '55	105	104¾	104¾
7

October Exports, Imports Severely Cut by European Crisis

Auto Trade Found Unhampered By Patent Monopoly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—The automobile industry has kept its channels of competitive production free from the blockades of patent monopolies in the opinion of those members of the Temporary National Economic Committee who expressed themselves after hearing testimony of Edsel Ford, Alvan Macauley, President of the Packard Motor Car Co., Alfred Reeves, General Manager of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, and others.

The three principal methods by which the patents secured by one manufacturer are made available to others are as follows:

1. The Ford system — grants royalty free licenses on Ford patents to anyone who wants them and pays no royalties in using the patents of others, though sometimes siding inventors to set up independently, where it is interested in specific patents.

2. The Packard System—charges royalties for its own patents, and pays royalties to others for use of their patents.

3. Cross-licensing of A. M. A. Members interchange and freely use all automotive patents held by any of the members as of 1930. The agreement expires 1940. Old basic patents and new patents obtained since 1930 are not included in the pool.

Summing up the methods, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, chairman of the committee said that apparently "none of these systems have restrained the growth of the industry and the arts, and all have proved a beneficial thing. The characteristic of this industry is that its profits are made from production and the sale of its products, rather than through the handling of patents."

The committee apparently intends to place against the automobile industry, unhampered by patent restrictions, the contrasting picture of "frozen" industries in later testimony.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold suggested today that the Government might work out a dual patent policy to provide different treatment for large and small businesses.

He advanced the possibility in questioning William S. Knudsen, President of General Motors Corporation, who told the Federal Monopoly Committee that the protection patents give inventors is more valuable to small than to large business units.

Mr. Knudsen said that even if the patent laws were abolished General Motors would continue its research program but, under questioning, observed that small manufacturers would be greatly handicapped if they could not protect their monopolies.

He asserted General Motors exercises no monopoly on its patented inventions. Other witnesses before the committee have brought out that one of the chief reliances of the small manufacturer for continued economic existence, on the other hand, is his right of monopoly over his patented inventions.

Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo), committee chairman, asked Mr. Knudsen what would happen to General Motors if some one made a revolutionary invention which would take the market away from General Motors.

"If there was a revolutionary invention," Mr. Knudsen said, "it would be impossible for one manufacturer to take all the business . . . because there is too much of it."

Assoc. Gas Data Ordered by SEC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has ordered Associated Gas & Electric Company to submit detailed information about its investments and those of its subsidiaries.

A commission order, calling for the information by December 17, said it was wanted to determine the "business and financial condition and practices" of the huge utility holding company system.

The order followed the recent conclusion of a series of hearings in which the commission attempted to determine the relationship between Associated Gas & Electric and the Utilities Employees Securities Corporation.

Commission officials said the order was not designed to start an investigation of the Associated System, but was intended only to obtain information needed in handling routine cases pending before the commission.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Home Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Dec. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Dec. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 21
Medford Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 7

'Voluntary' Reorganizations Seen Way Out for Weak Roads

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—One of the most radical innovations in corporate reorganization procedure in a decade of such radical innovations is now getting Wall Street attention in connection with the pending financial difficulties of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

The plan is to permit—and enforce in the law—so-called "voluntary" railroad reorganizations in which the railroads will get the benefit of bankruptcy proceedings without having to go through them. The idea is that a road which can persuade two-thirds of its bond-holders —or three quarters—to accept indenture modifications such as interest cuts, etc., shall be allowed to enforce these cuts on the recalcitrant stand-outs through court order by a sort of "eminent domain" proceeding.

To Check the Stand-Outs

The legal aspect of the new proposal seems decidedly precarious. Even Section 77 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act, enacted in May 1933 for the sweating down of railroad capital structures, has had no adequate test in the courts of the forcing process which it can impose, under bankruptcy proceedings, on minority security-holders' rights. Under the Constitution Congress has the right to enact uniform bankruptcy laws. But under this new proposal the roads could shrink their debts without even suffering the pains of 77 bankruptcy trusteeship.

Nevertheless the plan has already accumulated a wide vogue, has obtained good sponsorship, and seems generally expected here to be at the head of the list among railroad relief measures to be considered by the next Congress. It was discussed last Spring, has the public support of rail labor, was advocated a month ago by a Transportation Conference held at the United States Chamber of Commerce in Washington, and has already been put in draft form by a sub-committee appointed for that purpose by the Association of American Railroads.

That 77 Clause

While the legal aspects of the plan are sleazy, the economic arguments for it find wide acceptance here. About a quarter or third of American railroad mileage is in equity receivership or in 77 trusteeship. But despite high hopes in 1933 of the 77 clause, which was one of the final products of the Hoover administration, and despite more high hopes attendant on a large-sized patching job on the law in an amendment to 77 passed in August, 1935 (which added to its complexes) no road has yet come out of 77 reorganization.

In fact only a handful of roads, mostly small, have gotten as far as an Interstate Commerce Commission plan, which is about half the process, and one of these plans has been handed back to the Commission by the Court. Briefly, to get a plan through, the security-holders have to agree, the ICC examiner has to hear and recommend, the ICC has to propose, the court has to approve and may amend, the Commission has to accept, and the security-holders have to sign.

This legal run-around takes between a year and infinity to accomplish, and the larger institutional bond-holders in particular have apparently decided they would better take their losses quick, through an enforced "voluntary" reorganization, than endure it with any more roads. Nobody benefits from the present 77 rigamarole except the lawyers and the maintenance departments of the roads, which are busily ploughing back into better way and equipment the interest which the security-holders aren't getting.

New Crop of Bankruptcies

As if this weren't bad enough, each year matriculates a new crop of rail bankruptcies and another new crop of candidates, or "border-line roads." Prominent in the present line-up is, of course, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. It began borrowing from the RFC for wages 11 months ago, and hung by its financial eyelashes through the summer. Business pickup, particularly in steel, plus maintenance skimping, has saved it so far, but its fate is sealed unless some such amendment to the law can pass, and if it goes over the dam it will be the biggest rail bankruptcy, in terms of book assets, in history, and perhaps the biggest bankruptcy of any kind of financial corporation, The St. Paul's assets were carried at only $800,000,000; B. & O. books show $1,200,000,000.

Next to B. & O. is the Lehigh Valley. Both roads have asked their junior security-holders to accept indenture modifications. The B. & O. plan would cut fixed charges from $31,421,000 to about $19,600,000, or a shade over a third. Lehigh Valley has asked a 10-year extension on $35,500,000 of underlying bonds and a 75 per cent cut in the interest on $72,000,000 of general consolidated mortgage bonds; and a five-year extension on outstanding bank loans.

Roads in Border-Line Status

Their big institutional creditors have agreed. Lehigh has assents on from 80 to 90 per cent of its larger issues; B. & O. has near that many. But standing out for their financial pound of flesh are many smaller holders, who have seen how the stand-outs fared, for the third successive time, in the recent Nickel Plate extension. About 17 per cent of the maturing 6 per cent notes of Nickel Plate had to be paid off in full, the unassented notes having run up from around 30 in the summer to 103 this month, for those who stuck to their rights.

And their are more roads moving toward the border-line status. Boston & Maine is badly off. Northern Pacific showed net operating income of only $4,000,000 in ten months against annual fixed charges of $14,659,000. It has got along for years by milking the Northern Improvement Company, a development property, and there isn't much left. For the near-term it will get along on dividends from Burlington, of which it owns half; Burlington borrowed $6,000,000 this year from First National and may pay another this month. The Southern can get along if business stays good.

The Southern Pacific owes the banks $22,000,000 and they stopped lending in August; the RFC then advanced $16,000,000 and the road is able to last about one more year of bad business; if business improves, however, the common will run up; the road is in about the same position as New York Central. The Central of Jersey, B. & O. affiliate, is in trouble; it has squeaked along for years by not paying taxes and now it has to pay.

More Roads in Trouble

M. K. T. is near the border. So is Illinois Central but it has good book-keeping. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, afflicted with the same anthracite difficulties as Lehigh, is not covering charges, though for October it covered fixed charges (but not depreciation). It still has borrowing power at the First National; it serves the Glen Alden coal mines, George R. Baker properties.

The Pere Marquette covered its interest in the first ten months of this year only 0.12 times against 1.57 times in the same period last year, but it has only one bond issue outstanding, and the recovery in the automobile industry will pull it well out of trouble; it is a prince-or-pauper road. The Nickel Plate is in and out of acute difficulties every three years.

So a federal law giving the roads the privileges, without the complications, of bankruptcy trusteeship, will materially brighten the rail picture. Hence its prominent place on all agenda of rail relief legislation. However, the lawyers say that it, is very questionable whether the proposal can be encompassed under the bankruptcy powers of Congress without running afoul of the due-process clause. Probably therefore it will be tried under the vaguer and more elastic constitutional powers of Congress, such as the commerce clause or the general welfare clause.

Rigid Bond Indentures

Meantime an interesting somewhat related development recently turned up at the listing department of the New York Stock Exchange. The whole difficulty in the present railroad situation, it can be said from one point of view, arises out of rigid bond indentures. They have no expansion joint for emergencies. In Britain, on the other hand, it is quite customary for indentures to authorize two thirds or three quarters of the bondholders to get together in such emergencies as the present rail trouble, and vote to accept an interest cut or postponement of interest or maturity; such vote becomes binding on the minority.

Now comes the Industrial Rayon Corporation to the New York Stock Exchange and asks the listing of $15,000,000 of First Mortgage Sinking Fund 4½ per cent bonds with a similar indenture clause. The Stock List Committee opened their eyes in surprise when they read that "The Mortgage provides that modifications thereof . . . may be made . . . by the affirmative vote, at a meeting as provided . . . of the holders of . . . not less than 66 2-3 per cent . . .of the bonds. . . ." This was unheard of. So the Committee required that the Corporation agree not to let such vote be taken without agreement of the Exchange.

Then, deciding perhaps that this provision might be the forerunner of a new fashion in indentures, and that the Exchange might eventually be drawing up rules about such new-fashioned provisions, it said the Corproation might take such action either (1) with written Exchange consent, or (2) in accord with rules the Exchange might subsequently make.

Of course, in a sense, such a clause converts a bond into a sort of preferred stock or income bond. It also fits with the modern vogue for encouraging creditors to expect the best but prepare for the worst; it is one more move away from the Coolidgism, "they hired the money," to the modernistic view that debtors mustn't be pinched too hard.

Idle Bank Money Hits New High

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board announced that idle money in the banks hit a new record high of $3,380,000,000 in the week ended Nov. 30.

The total of excess reserves was $30,000,000 larger than in the preceding week, when a high established in 1936 was exceeded.

The latest increase was due to Treasury purchases of foreign gold and to Treasury spending.

Railroads Report More Efficient Use of Coal

WASHINGTON (AP) — American railroads reported that they had made coal work for them more efficiently this year than ever before.

The Association of American Railroads announced that in the first nine months of the year the carriers hauled 8 4-5 tons of freight and equipment one mile for each pound of coal consumed in freight service. In the passenger service 14.7 pounds of coal provided power enough to haul one passenger train car one mile.

The association reported that factors which made possible this efficiency included scientific selection of coal, improved construction of locomotives and improved methods of railroad operation.

Vick Chemical Net Up

NEW YORK (AP)—Vick Chemical Co., with principal properties at Philadelphia, Pa., and Greensboro, N. C., reported for September quarter consolidated net profit of $1,254,895, equal to $1.79 a share of capital stock. This compared with $1,007,785, or $1.44 a share, in the 1937 September quarter.

A. T. & T. Asserts Walker Report Unfair, Unsound

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Communications Commisison received a protest from the Bell System telephone companies today that the commission's proposed report to Congress on the industry was "incorrect, incomplete and unsound."

The proposed report was written by Commissioner Paul A. Walker after 15 months' hearings.

The telephone companies, affiliated with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, declared their requests to cross-examine commission witnesses and to submit their own witnesses had been denied.

Mr. Walker contended, among other things, that inventions had been suppressed and installation of improved equipment delayed.

"Useful inventions are not 'suppressed'," the companies replied. "Selfish interests induce the patent owner to put the device on the market. In the very nature of things, unused inventions are for the most part the discards—the outmoded or second-rate things."

Defending its purchase of equipment from Western Electric Company, an affiliate, which were criticized in the proposed report, the Bell System said:

"Western Electric assumes responsibility of meeting the maximum demands for equipment required in periods of rapid plant expansion of the telephone system. No monetary value can be set upon the service Western renders to the telephone companies when great emergencies make it necessary immediately to rush vast supplies of material to stricken areas."

Replying to charges of lobbying and of employing some legislators as its attorneys, the system said it had no objection to legislation that all legislative agents be registered.

"The investigators (for the commission) found, during years past, instances in which lawyers had been retained who, during part or all of the period of their retainers, occupied legislative positions," the statement said; "These instances were of insignificant number and all occurred in sections of the country in which the leading members of the bar are frequently, indeed normally, found in public service."

The companies' brief said Mr. Walker's contention that telephone rates could be reduced 20 to 25 per cent by elimination of "unnecessarily high costs" was "merely absurd."

Heads Dodge Bros.



By a Staff Artist

W. J. O'Neil

Elected President and General-Manager of the Dodge Brothers Corporation. He was formerly Vice-President of the Corporation and succeeds K. T. Keller, President of Chrysler Corporation.

C. & O. Seeks Right To Issue and Sell $30,000,000 Bonds

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to issue and sell $30,000,000 principal amount refunding and improvement 3½ per cent bonds.

Funds from the issue would go to retire a like amount of first consolidated five per cent bonds due May 1, 1939. The application said it was proposed to sell the issue to Halsey, Stuart & Company, Inc., and Otis & Company at par and accrued interest.

As a part of the financing of the issue the C. & O. proposes to issue conditionally and pledge under its refunding and improvement mortgage $30,000,000 principal amount of general mortgage 4½ per cent bonds.

News Notes—South America

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Argentine Wool—The 1937-38 wool season which closed Sept. 30, 1938, was characterized by a lower volume of exports, a lower average price, and a larger carryover, as compared with the preceding season, with shipments to the United States amounting to only one third of the 1936-37 season's level. The total exports consisted of 124,999 metric tons in the 1937-38 season, as compared with 124,650 tons for the 1936-37 season.

Argentine Exports—The value of Argentine exports in the first nine months of 1938 amounted to 1,038,454,000 pesos, as compared with 1,871,249,000 pesos in the like period of 1937, a drop of 44.5 per cent. The tonnage shipped amounted to 6,654,000 tons, compared with 15,057,000 tons in the like period of last year, a drop of 58.8 per cent. This development was due to decreases in exports of corn, wheat, and linseed. Shipments during the month of September, 1938, however, showed an increase over August and July.

Airplanes in Brazil—Bids have been called for the erection of a factory in Brazil in which it is proposed to construct various types of land and seaplanes.

Brazilian Wax—Carnauba wax exports from Brazil have steadily increased during recent years, and during 1937 the value of such shipments ranked seventh in that country's exports. The value of Brazil's carnauba wax exports was superseded in 1937 by coffee, cotton, hides and skins, cocoa, meat, and oranges, in the order of their importance. Carnauba wax exports from Brazil have risen steadily from 3,487 metric tons during the first five months of 1935 to 4,762 metric tons in the like period in 1938. During the first five months of 1938, the United States, with 6,710,900 pounds, was Brazil's first-ranking foreign purchaser of carnauba wax

Colombian Steel—Recently enacted legislation directs the Colombian Government to promote the establishment of plants for the manufacture of iron and steel by methods which will insure the country of a continuous and sufficient supply of these materials and, at the same time, will result in the development of the nation's iron ore resources.

Peruvian Cotton—Peru's cotton exports during the first eight months of 1938 totaled 36,346 tons, compared with 53,722 tons in the like period of 1937, a decrease of 18,000 metric tons. Shipments to the United Kingdom in the eight months of 1937 dropped from 28,102 tons to 20,703 tons in the like period of 1938. The largest relative decline occurred in shipments to Japan, which totaled only 222 tons for the first eight months of 1938, compared with 2,239 tons in 1937.

Peruvian Radio—Business activities in Peru remained at a satisfactory level during the first half of 1938, showing a slight improvement over the preceding semester, but the July-September period was featured by recession in all lines of trade. The radio market, in common with other import commodities, was affected by these conditions. Of total sales from 1932 to 1936, inclusive, from 94 to 96 per cent were of American receiving sets, but the more recent introduction of European makes has cut into this percentage. Dealers state that the 1937 and 1938 sales comprise about 85 per cent American, 10 per cent Dutch, and 5 per cent German.

Uruguayan Wool—Figures for the complete wool season ended Sept. 30, 1938, show that 52,356 metric tons entered the Montevideo, Uruguay market, an increase of 2.5 per cent over the preceding season's entries of 51,093 tons. Exports, however, declined 24 per cent, 91,431 bales being shipped to all countries this season, against 120,054 bales during the 1936-37 season.

Venezuelan Petroleum—Production of petroleum in Venezuela during the first seven months of the current year totaled 15,738,179 metric tons, compared with 14,887,066 metric tons produced during the like period of 1937, while exports during the seven-month period of 1938 totaled 15,099,976 metric tons, compared with 13,465,441 metric tons exported during the first seven months of 1937.

Chilean Pines—The Japanese Department of Agriculture and Forestry has decided to plant a large number of pines in order to provide a supply of pulp for staple fiber and rayon. According to press reports published in Japan, the suggestion was made by a Japanese farmer in Chile, who pointed out that Chilean pines, which grow about 10 times as fast as Japanese pines, could easily be transplanted. Pine seedlings were sent to the Japanese forestry laboratory at Meguro, Tokyo. The experiments having proven satisfactory, efforts are being made in Japan to plant the Chilean pines on a large scale.

Radio in Chile—A chain of broadcasting stations will be established in the Province of Aysen in the southern portion of Chile. The installation of these stations, which will cost about $23,500, will be made under the direction of the Ministry of National Defense, and will be operated by the Army. Local observers state that the project is no doubt related to the contemplated air service between Puerto Montt and Punta Arenas, and it was believed that the chief function of the stations will be to facilitate air navigation in that area.

Czech and Soviet Trade With U. S. Sharply Reduced

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Commerce Department said today the recent European war crisis severely reduced United States trade with Czechoslovakia and Russia in October.

Making available for the first time figures showing the effects of the crisis on commerce, the Department said that October exports from this country, compared with September's, declined to Czechoslovakia, Germany and Russia while increasing to England, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries.

United States imports declined from Czechoslovakia, Russia, the Netherlands and Sweden, while increasing from England, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland.

Although the Munich Peace Pact was signed in the closing days of September, officials explained that October trade was affected because international merchandise orders always are placed weeks ahead.

Czechoslovakian trade was affected most drastically. American sales to the dismembered republic declined from $3,425,000 in September to $1,811,000 in October, and United States purchases from Czechoslovakia dropped from $2,498,000 in September to $1,509,000 in October.

October exports this year and last by geopical divisions and principal countries were:

	1937	1938
Total	$332,710,000	$277,928,000
North America	82,375,000	66,257,000
Canada	51,667,000	41,895,000
Mexico	8,463,000	4,501,000
South America	34,668,000	22,664,000
Europe	148,806,000	127,710,000
Belgium	9,338,000	7,079,000
France	16,940,000	12,322,000
Germany	14,285,000	10,166,000
Netherlands	9,068,000	8,172,000
United Kingdom	65,891,000	56,140,000
Russia	3,564,000	3,043,000
Italy	5,970,000	5,385,000
Asia	46,128,000	43,246,000
Philippines	7,546,000	7,275,000
China	7,161,000	4,018,000
Japan	20,128,000	19,302,000
Oceania	9,052,000	7,744,000
Africa	11,682,00	10,303,000
October imports were:		
Total	$224,290,000	$177,979,000
North America	46,128,000	43,233,000
Canada	31,995,000	26,249,000
Mexico	3,675,000	3,134,000
South America	25,328,000	21,821,000
Europe	74,243,000	58,714,000
Belgium	6,480,000	4,369,000
France	7,593,000	5,992,000
Germany	8,194,000	7,289,000
Netherlands	4,946,000	4,181,000
United Kingdom	16,509,000	13,801,000
Russia	3,806,000	2,093,000
Italy	4,337,000	4,520,000
Asia	70,350,000	47,340,000
Philippines	7,084,000	6,057,000
China	6,914,000	4,691,000
Japan	15,420,000	11,678,000
Oceania	2,977,000	1,791,000
Africa	4,673,000	5,081,000

Rail Problem Seen Ended by Balancing Income With Outgo

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—When the United States stops treating its railroad system as a "problem child" and recognizes it "as the asset to the country that it does constitute," the way will be opened to eliminating the so-called railroad problem, John M. Fitzgerald, Vice-President of the Eastern Railroads' Presidents' Conference, told delegates to the Transportation Council of the Associated Industries of New York meeting here.

"The real problem is the inability of the carriers to balance railroad income with outgo. For the past 25 years the trend of wages, taxes and operating expenses has been upward and the trend of the selling price of transportation has been downward. The solution, as I see it, is a sound national transportation policy. . . .

"When the finances of any business get out of balance, that business must increase income or reduce expenditure. We have tried both ways. One Government agency would not permit us to increase rates, which we thought would provide needed income. Another Government agency would not permit a wage reduction which we knew would produce needed economies."

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog.), Wisconsin, predicted the Federal Government "inevitably" would have to take over American railways to effect what he termed "necessary consolidations and modernizations."

Senator La Follette's assertion came in an open forum period following a lecture in which he foresaw an ultimate political realignment with liberals and progressives in one major party and conservatives in another.

October Cottonseed Crushings Below '37

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that 1,464,564 tons of cottonseed were crushed by mills during October. This compared with 1,930,944 tons during the like month last year.

Cottonseed received at mills during October totaled 2,690,490 tons compared with 3,372,244 tons in October last year

The quantity of cottonseed on hand at mills Oct. 31 was placed at 1,558,544 tons compared with 1,483,644 tons on the like date last year.

Cottonseed products manufactured during October and on hand at mills on Oct. 31, respectively, were reported as follows:

Crude oil 449,980,922 pounds and 151,570,078 pounds.

Refined oil 308,116,680 pounds and 446,738,694 pounds.

Cake and meal 650,682 tons and 295,380 tons.

Hulls 378,193 tons and 166,148 tons.

Linters 350,239 running bales and 149,284 running bales.

U. G. I. Electric Output Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Electric output of United Gas Improvement Co. system for week ended November 26 amounted to 95,478,916 k.w.h., increase of 10.7 per cent over 1937. For week ended November 19 output was 98,744,763 k.w.h., increase of 7.8 per cent over 1937 week.

Newport Electric Control May Change

NEW YORK (AP)—A deal has been disclosed for sale of the control of the $4,000,000 Newport Electric Corp. providing power and light for Newport, R. I., and three smaller nearby communities, to Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., investment bankers, by Utilities Power & Light Corp., a big power combine undergoing reorganization in the courts.

It drew attention in utility circles as a possible forerunner of other moves within the next few months for the disposal and swapping of power properties to meet the requirements of the Federal Utility Holding Company Act for geographic integration of operating companies.

As far as some utility men could recall, it was the first important deal toward that goal in New England.

Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., it was indicated, entered into a contract for purchase of the Newport Electric common stock from the Utilities Power & Light Trustee, Charles T. Adams, with the intention of disposing of it to another power system or re-selling the stock to investors.

The New England Power Association was mentioned as the logical set-up for the property.

General Classified

ANTIQUES

THOUSANDS OF PIECES OLD GLASS. General line antiques. Write wants. Glass list for stamp. MRS. DON HOOVER, 305 North 8th Street, Quincy, Ill.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

SANTA CRUZ, CALIF.—Casa Alta Apartments, at Beach; beautifully furnished; steam heat, electric refrigeration; garage; 1-2-3 rooms, 1½ hrs. ride from San Francisco.

SANTA MONICA, Calif.—El Cortez Apts., 827 4th St. Steam heat, soft water, garage in basement; attractive lobbies; home atmosphere.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

MANUFACTURING own ice cream, candies and fountain lunch; established 3 years. BETTY'S ICE CREAM, 865 East Main Street, Ventura, Calif.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

YOUR own hosiery and up to $23 a week in commissions selling famous DOUBLE-WEAR Snag-Proofed Chiffon silk hosiery to friends. Write for actual sample. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. N-133, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Furnished apartment by decorator; 821 Madison Ave., 2 rooms, service. RLD. 5-2540. Hickernell, 134 East 56th St.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

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Also Fine Used Cars
See Howard Schramm
HOOVER MOTORS
Motor Mart Bldg., Park Sq., Boston

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ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY. Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave (62nd St.) New York. Regent 4-2290.

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FLEMING'S FURS. Finest quality furs, custom made and ready-to-wear. Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices. 345 7th Ave., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BOSTON, Newbury St. Specialty Shop needs saleswoman with personal following; salary or commission. Box B-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MOTION PICTURE LIBRARIES

NEW 16 MM. and 8 MM. film; rental library; headline attractions: "The White Heil of Pitts Palau," "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," "The Lost World," "The Pony Express," "Foreign Legion." Postage for free catalog. NATIONAL CINEMA, 5 West 29th St., New York City.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

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N. Y. C., 523 W. 121st—Rooms, $5 to $6; bright, sunny; water, well heated, telephone; all-night service. MISS IRWIN.

N. Y. C., 333 Central Park West (Apt. 56)—Sunny studio rooms, tastefully furnished; also 3-room apt.-dinette; clean, quiet.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXECUTIVE secretary or office supervisor; teaching experience and practical office experience in educational and social organizations. Box B-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STENOGRAPHER-Assistant Bookkeeper, part time; experienced, willing; young woman. Write Box P-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M.A. B.D., S.T.M. Author and International Lecturer, will give a FREE LECTURE on "MY VISIT TO THE HOLY LAND" in Erasmus Hall High School Auditorium, Church and Flatbush Aves., Brooklyn, at 8:15 P. M. Fri., Dec. 9th, auspices Associate Arts of Brooklyn. Mr. Leishman's regular BIBLE LECTURE COURSES start again early in January in New York, Brooklyn, etc. Write 401 W. 118, N. Y. C. (UN. 4-6318, pref. 8-10 A. M.).

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

WANTED—Worn fur coats—cash. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th, opposite Empire State Bldg., New York City. Wis. 7-7969.

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ENGLAND

BLACKPOOL—Langdale Private Hotel. New South Promenade, facing sea; every modern convenience; H. and C. all rooms; lift; personal supervision; terms from 9/6 per day inclusive. CHRISTMAS HOUSE PARTY.

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European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1 Tel. Whitehall 9691

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ENGLAND

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To make your visit both profitable and pleasurable we will allow a special discount of 5% in every department until Christmas.
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All Travel requisites always in stock

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ENGLAND

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Rings and Watches and Silverware
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THE RING SPECIALISTS
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Proprietress MRS. A. BEWICK

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1-101 Gen'l Motors Bldg Tel Madison 3610
ST. LOUIS
1975 Railway Exch. Bldg Tel. CHestnut 5173
LOS ANGELES
510 West Seventh St. Tel. TRinity 3004
SAN FRANCISCO
126 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7340
SEATTLE
634 Skinner Building Tel. MAin 3004
MIAMI
1320 Ingraham Building Tel. 9-3448
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States.

ENGLAND

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES (Continued)

THE
Imperial Dry Cleaners and Launderers
Phone 128, St. Annes-On-Sea
PROPRIETRESS JANET OSBALDESTON
"Finest Dry Cleaners in England"
Goods returned in three days or sooner if desired. Return postage paid. Madam's Motor Vans collect and deliver daily.
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Practical
TAILOR and COSTUMIER
FURRIER, RENOVATOR
10 St. Annes Road East
ST. ANNES-ON-SEA
(Please note new address)
Latest Patterns and Styles

MANCHESTER

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone SALe 3016 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Exclusive Greeting Cards and Calendars, Novelties and Gifts for all.
A. & S. Walker LIMITED
THE MODERN STATIONERS
Branches:
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St. Ann's Passage,
Victoria Street Corner,
Manchester

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRUKY LTD)
FOR
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
(Ground Floor)
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung
All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
90 Model Rooms Two acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

HATS HATS HATS HATS
of Distinction
by
VICTORIA PYBUS
RUSHOLME GARDENS
RUSHOLME
MANCHESTER

FRANK LEWIS LTD
"Recommend Wolseley for the discriminating motorist: Come to us for prompt attention and expert service."
MARKET ST. GARAGE, STRETFORD.
'Phone: Longford 2090.



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Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
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Standard and Portable New and Second-hand
Carbons and Ribbons
Duplicators and Inks
All Stationery Supplies
ARTHUR FOOTE Limited
COMMERCIAL STATIONERS
24 BROWN ST., MANCHESTER

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Cleveland's
Complete Family Store
Drapery, Furnishing, Restaurant, Men's Wear, Removals, etc.
DICKSON & BENSON, LTD.
MIDDLESBROUGH Tel. 2855

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Park Your Car at the
Central Station Garage
Repairs a Speciality
OPEN ALWAYS Tel. 26779 Nevill St. Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

SAXTON'S BOOKSHOP
for early Christmas Shopping
BOOKS, CALENDARS, PENS, CHRISTMAS CARDS
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MOTOR SERVICE CO. (NOTTINGHAM) LTD.
Broxtowe Sr, Sherwood Nottingham
THOROUGH TEST COURSES
Tele. No. 65257

CAKE DECORATIONS
TABLE STATIONERY
CARDS *in Great Variety*
HORNSEY
18 GOLDSMITH STREET

SAVOY STORES
EXCHANGE WALK
Empire Honey 1/- per lb.
English Honey 1/6 per jar

ENGLAND

NOTTINGHAM (Continued)

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GROCERS FOR 'THE QUALITY'
NEARLY 70 BRANCHES IN NOTTINGHAM & DISTRICT



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Foreman St.
Nottingham
for
Overcoats

L. E. Morley
Everything for Baby
Chilprufe, Kamella, Wolsey, Harringtons, etc., etc.
8, EXCHANGE WALK

TELEPHONE 40138
HAZEL SHAW
Ladies' Hairdresser
19A MARKET STREET

Wat Simmons
BODEN STREET
for CURTAINS, and runner rails, frills and pelmets in casement damasks, silk broche, velours, etc.
PHONE 75478

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Furnishers
CLUMBER STREET
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We not only sell THE GOODS, but also SATISFACTION
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(Regd.)
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Qualified Radio, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
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BEST HOUSE COAL
A. CHETWIN
18 Castleton Street Phone 84705

Telephone 43968
"KILPINS"
(Propr. A. E. Lowe)
NOTTINGHAM'S IDEAL BUTCHERS
191 Mansfield Road Estab. 1853



YOU WILL LOOK YOUR BEST
if you let Isa-Lea take care of your clothes.
ISA-LEA LTD. Master Cleaners
28-30 Mansfield Rd. 'Phone 45422
626 Mansfield Rd. (Sherwood) 'Phone 64656
16 Radford Rd. (Hyson Green) 'Phone 76552
"True-Tex" Works, Triumph Rd., Lenton 'Phone 75640
NOTTINGHAM



Whetton's Ltd.
SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion Fitted by Experts
18 MARKET STREET PHONE 45450

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CHRISTMAS 1938
The Problem of "What to Give?" is solved by shopping at
BRADLEYS
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Complete Outfitters
General and Fancy Drapers
Household Goods
Boots and Shoes
Grocery and Provision Dealers
High Class Confectionery, etc.
Meet Your Friends in Our Café
Glasgow House and Church Street
OSWESTRY
and at 11 Broad St., WELSHPOOL

ROCHDALE

H. WARD
Meat Purveyor
385 Manchester Road, Sudden
TEL. 5938 CASTLETON
Orders Promptly Attended To

W. H. BEST LTD.
Painters and Decorators
12, Cheetham Street
Tel. 2390 Rochdale

M. NUTTALL
13 Cheetham St., Rochdale
Now Showing New Autumn Selection of Smart Coats, Gowns, Millinery, Sportswear
TEL. 2574

Winter Sale of Ladies' Wear
Great reductions in all Departments
J. W. Halfpenny
12 DRAKE STREET

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ENGLAND

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INVITATION CARDS
BRIDGE and WHIST
SCORING CARDS
PARTY GAMES
PLAYING CARDS
DANCE PROGRAMMES
ALBERT HOLLOWAY
32 Newborough St., 13 Ramshill Rd.
SCARBOROUGH

C. O. RYMER
CONTRACTING PAINTER and DECORATOR
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Phone Filey 48

A. W. Sinclair & Sons
Limited
BUILDERS
COMMERCIAL STREET
Tel. 447 *Estimates Free*

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Telephone 31232, daily except Sunday.
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24295-6
LADIES, MEN BOYS
Outfitters and Tailors to the Family
Established 45 Years
QUALITY SERVICE STYLE
OF PINSTONE STREET



THE STORE WITH OVER 100 YEARS REPUTATION FOR QUALITY
COCKAYNES
T. B. & W. COCKAYNE, LTD. SHEFFIELD

Six Floors of Specialised Shops
COLES
of Sheffield
Church St. and Fargate
Phone 21071 ... 6 lines

EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL
James W. Ripper
Electrical Contractor
32 Arundel Street Tel. 20438

Walshs
for
Drapery Outfitting — *Furnishing Decorating*
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We Sell CAMPBELL'S SOUPS
T. J. C. COE
SILVER HILL STORES, ECCLESALL
Once a Housewife has discovered the Quality of our goods and the service we render she seldom seeks further for a good GROCER and CONFECTIONER.
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R. J. ACKROYD,
for
CURTAINS LOOSE COVERS
PELMETS, etc.
UPHOLSTERY and REPAIRS
10 George St., off High St. Phone 23865
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Britain's Best
HOUSE COAL
E. A. STEVENSON LTD.
141, Norfolk Street, Sheffield 1
Phones 23184, 23185, 23186 and 23128

Costello
Coats, Gowns, Furs
Outfitting
36 FARGATE



99-101-103-5-7 SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD.
PHONE 22894
FOR AUSTIN STANDARD & LANCHESTER AND TYRES OILS & ACCESSORIES

SOUTHPORT

BRIGGS AND GRIMSHAW LTD
6 and 8 Wright St.
SOUTHPORT
Telephone 2690
Printers and Stationers

W. A. Rimmer & Bros. Ltd.
24, London Street, Southport
Everything in Hairdressing for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
Permanent Waving Specialists
Agent for the Schick Dry Shaver
Tel. 4136, 4137
Branch 2, Church St., Ormskirk

ROBINSON'S
Belfast Linen Warehouses Ltd.
Linen and Underwear Specialists, The House for Sterling Value
Sole Agents for Chilprufe
319-325, Lord Street, Telephone 3669
Also at Manchester, Preston, and St. Annes-on-Sea



Get a Schick Shaver for comfort, economy and service.
Authorised Dealer
Harold Barton M.P.S.
SCHICK SHAVER 163, Lord Street, Southport

ENGLAND

SOUTHPORT (Continued)

There Are Gifts and Toys in Great Profusion at
BOOTHROYDS Ltd.

CHARLES MARSHALL
the High Class Fruiterer
AND GREENGROCER
NOTED FOR QUALITY
Market Hall, Tel. 3789

Wm. Marshall & Son
PAINTERS and DECORATORS
29, POPLAR STREET
SOUTHPORT, TEL. 4734

JOHN HARRISON
The Popular Butcher
PRIME SCOTCH BEEF, WELSH LAMB and PORK AT REASONABLE PRICES.
TURKEYS, CHICKENS, DUCKS and GEESE
7 Coronation Walk, and Market Hall, S'port
17, Burscough St., Ormskirk
Old Town Lane, Freshfield
40A St. Johns Rd., Waterloo
97 County Rd. and 263 Kensington Rd., Liverpool
166, Church St., Blackpool

H. NEWTON
Ironmonger and Cutler
16, King St., Southport Tel. 3153
Personal Attention and Service

PARKHOUSE
22, LONDON STREET
The Finest Men's and Boys' Wear Shop in the North
May We Dry Clean Your Dress for Christmas?
BRITISH VALET TAILORS
DYERS, DRY CLEANERS AND RENOVATORS
54, Eastbank St., Southport. Tel. 4729

MELLORS
201, Lord Street, Southport
Famous as Pastry Cooks For Nearly 100 Years

You'll Enjoy Christmas Shopping at
Marshall & Snelgrove
SOUTHPORT

PURSERS



Removals and Storage
CARPETS and LINOLEUMS
Complete House Furnishers
143-149 LORD STREET, SOUTHPORT

Accredited Agent, Complete Service



ALLAN SMITH
56, EASTBANK STREET
Pianos, Radio, Records

If it is ELECTRICAL
TEL. 4235 DAY, 2723 NIGHT
Butterworth & Robinson Ltd.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
20, BOLD STREET
ESTAB. 1919 SOUTHPORT

Fishmonger and Poulterer
T. WATKINSON
New Laid Eggs from Our Farm
TURKEYS, DUCKS, CHICKENS
Van Delivery to All Parts
68, Eastbank Street. Tel. 4986.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S TAILORING
OSWALD SHERWOOD
106 LORD ST SOUTH PORT

RENDERS
COALS
Delivers Daily All Districts
11, Tulketh Street. Tel. 5440.

Telephone 4308 Established 1823
121-123, Lord Street
CARNELL BROS.
Family Grocers, Bread Bakers, Provision Merchants, Christmas selection of Stilton Cheese, York Hams, Crystallised Fruits, Assortment of Choicest Biscuits.

Have your Feet Fitted by Experts—Comfort Guaranteed. Nature-way comfort Shoes for Men and Ladies and Children. Ease and Elegance. Keep fit on your feet. Footwear made to measure. 30 years experience.
WALLIS MAXWELL
FOOT SPECIALIST
6, Chapel Street, (Eastbank Street End) Southport

DISTINCTIVE TAILORING
J. H. Talbot
All the latest designs for Ladies and Gentlemen
3 Lareh St. All work done on the premises

STOCKPORT

Chatterions OUTFITTERS & COSTUMIERS
LOWER HILLGATE **Stockport**

BAXTER & CO.
Printers and Stationers
Fountain Pens are our Speciality. Repairs on the premises.
Choice selection of Christmas Cards, Diaries and Calendars.
14 BRIDGE ST., STOCKPORT
Tel. STO. 2478

ENGLAND

STOKE-ON-TRENT and NEWCASTLE-under-LYME

HUGHES & HARBER
LIMITED
Printers, Publishers
Manufacturing Stationers
The Royal Press, Longton, Stoke-on-Trent Specialists in high-class catalogue and colour work. Designs and drawings prepared. Leisure posters and printing a Specialty.
TELEPHONE 3231 LONGTON

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ANTIQUES
Choice Collection
FITTED CARPETS
SOFT FURNISHINGS
Dewhirst, Wakefield
Tel. 2829 Estab. 1872

Estab. 1868 Phone 2341
W. E. HAIGH
Christmas Gifts for Men. Dressing Gowns, Pyjamas, Gloves, Ties, etc.
Shirts made to measure
Van Heusen Collars
Van Telia Shirts
17, WESTGATE, WAKEFIELD

WHITLEY BAY

W. B. MILNE
Plumbing and Heating
Gleneagles, Marine Gardens
WHITLEY BAY Phone 553

YORK

Arden Ethel Jones
Sole Agent for THE ARDEN KNITWEAR TAILORED CARDIGAN SUITS
MILLINERY KNITWEAR GOWNS
20 Blake Street York Tel. 4265

H. B. DALE
GENTLEMENS OUTFITTER
Men's Smart Overcoats, Raincoats, Suits, Shirts, Ties, Socks, Underwear, Pyjama Suits, Hats, Caps, Dressing Gowns. Large stock of Fancy Goods.
31 Parliament Street, York
Boys' and Girls' Department, 41 Stonegate

THE TEA SHOP
(13 Lendal)
Queen Anne House and Garden
LUNCHEON
AFTERNOON TEAS
Homemade Cakes
Handicraft, Pottery, etc.
Tel. 4025

Scotland

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Turkeys for Christmas
Also Geese and Game and the Finest Selection in Edinburgh of
Prime Fresh Fish
Vans Deliver Daily in District
Est. 1880
Johnston, Green Ltd.
3 South Charlotte Street
Phone Edinburgh 26193-4

Good Cheer
from The Land o' Cakes
SCOTT-LYON'S
Celebrated Currant Loaf . . . 1/- per lb.
In Rounds, 3/-, 4/-, 5/-, 6/-, 7/6 and 10/-
Delicious Scots Shortbread
Petticoat Tails Shortbread 2/- and 4/- per tin
Finger Shortbread 2/- and 4/- per tin
Cakes of Shortbread in Tartan Tins, 2/-, 2/6, 4/-, 5/- up to 10/-.
RICH FRUIT CAKES
Cherry Dundee, Sultana, Cherrypine, Genoa, Etc.
Famous Butterscotch Cakes 1/-, 1/6, 2/6 each.
CHRISTMAS ICED CAKES
Coloured Meringues for Parties
SCOTT-LYON LTD.
Ferry Road Bakery

At EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND
The Baker Bakes Real Scotch Shortbread. Order Your Supply from
THE "ABBEY SANCTUARY"
The Tea Room and Restaurant (adjoining Palace of Holyroodhouse)
Edinburgh
YOUNG BROTHERS (Bakers) Ltd.

NEW SEASON'S HEATHER HONEY
Geo. Gibson & Co.
Bacon, Cheese and Buttermen
Tel. 25146-7 44 Queensferry Street

PURITY
Guaranteed in our Home Made
CONFECTIONERY
ROBERT TAIT
Tel. 43181 Nicolson Square

ELECTRIC CLOCKS
try
KIRKWOODS
10 Chambers Street, Edinburgh

Gulland & Kennedy
School Outfitters
for over 100 years are now incorporated with
J. C. SMITH LTD.
91, Lothian Road, Edinburgh

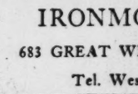
Gowns? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW

GLASGOW'S "PREMIER" BOOKSHOP
for books in every walk of Literature to Suit All Ages and at All Prices.
All the Latest Editions of Every Description. Large Stock of Books for Presentation.
GRANTS Booksellers GLASGOW
The Grant Educational Company, Ltd.
91 Union Street

Before choosing those
Christmas Gifts
visit
TRERON'S
The famous China Salon alone offers abundant inspiration for the choice of the perfect gift. And, for the Children, Treron's TOY FAIR is better than ever.
254 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow


ALEXANDER SCOTT LTD.
JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS
109 Buchanan Street
Oak Jacobean Table Canteen
PRICE £25
Containing 81 Pieces
Spoons, Forks and Cutlery

DOWN QUILT RE-COVER SERVICE
In Taffeta, Crepe, or Satin Beaute. Large variety. Positively the best qualities ever offered at the price. Bedspreads can be supplied to match. Patterns free.
In Taffeta Single Size 15/- Double Size 20/-
In Crepe Single Size 22/6 Double Size 29/6
Extra Charge If New Down Added
A. GARDNER & SON, Ltd.
36 JAMAICA STREET, Glasgow, C. 1

TAXIS
TWO-SEATERS
PHONE:
CENTRAL 7777-7778
ROBERT CUNNINGHAM
112-118 North Street, Glasgow, C. 3
Office, 12 North Claremont Street
Private Cars for Hire
Petrol, etc. Garaging

The Misses Martin
Ladies' Hairdressers
MacDonald Permanent Waving
Beauty Culture, etc.
15 Baliol St., C. 3. Ph. Douglas 3602

Jewellers--MORLAND--Silversmiths
Choice Selection of
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Cultured Pearl Necklets from 21/-. Engagement and dress Rings. Celtic Art Jewellery.
Repairs of every description.
371 SAUCHIEHALL STREET

Chalmers Stores Ltd.
IRONMONGERS
683 GREAT WESTERN ROAD
Tel. Western 2207

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
93 HOPE STREET, C. 2
Telegrams: Prestank Phone: Central 1786

WHAT'S ON THE AIR?
Oh I do wish we had a new MURPHY RADIO, perhaps SPARKS will buy one for Christmas—It would be an ideal gift.
MACKINLAY & CO.
339 BYRES ROAD
Agents for all the leading Radio Makers
PHONE WESTERN 2016

Colliery Agent and Merchant
WILLIAM ADAM
STOBCROSS, GLASGOW, C. 3
Finest House Coal, Works Coal, Anthracite, Semi-Anthracite
Eglinton Briquettes, Char
Kitchen Nuts, Suncole Smokeless Fuel
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 2725

PAN
Artistic Gifts
Glass, Pottery, Woodware, Cards, Calendars and Candles
255 Bath Street Tel. Douglas 3325

REID & TODD LTD.
202, 212 Sauchiehall Street
Gift Specialists
Umbrellas, Handbags, Brush Cases, Fountain Pens, Travel Goods

McCOMBE'S
Christmas Boxes and Baskets Make Ideal Gifts
NORMAN D. McCOMBE
Fruiterer and Florist
154 Sauchiehall Street, Ph. Douglas 2406
Grams Oasis

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bissett Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

Fur Coats, Costumes, Coats and Dresses at Sale Prices
CLARKE & BUCHAN Ltd.
206 Sauchiehall Street
Glasgow, C. 2.
'Phone Douglas 229

HELENSBURGH

Gentlemen's Tailoring
3½ guins. to £7.7.0
The Norman Service
(F. I. NORMAN)
87 West Clyde Street, Helensburgh Tel. 95
VALETING, DRY CLEANING
RENOVATING, REMODELING

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Daily Features Page

Little Chauncey



"You dropped your social security card back there, Mr. Patton!"

In Lighter Vein

P. S.—It Didn't Work!

Mrs. Peebles (ready to go shopping): "Mrs. Smart has a new hat, darling."

Mr. P. (slyly): "Well, dear, if Mrs. Smart were as attractive as you are she wouldn't have to depend so much on new hats."

Getting Careless

The salesman stopped at the house and asked the lady if he could interest her husband in an electric razor.

"He might be interested in your razor," she remarked, "for he shaves close onto once a year."

"Shaves once a year!" echoed the salesman. "I never heard of anything like it."

The lady nodded. "He used to shave twice a year," she drawled. "But that was when we had lady lodgers."

The Nose Knows

Walter Hines Page, while editor of World's Work, like all other editors, was obliged to return a great many manuscripts. One day a young writer wrote him:

"Sir: Last week you sent back a story of mine. I know that you did not read it, for, as a test, I had pasted pages 18, 19, and 20 together. The story came back with these pages still pasted; so I know that you are a fraud and turn down stories without reading same."

Mr. Page wrote back:

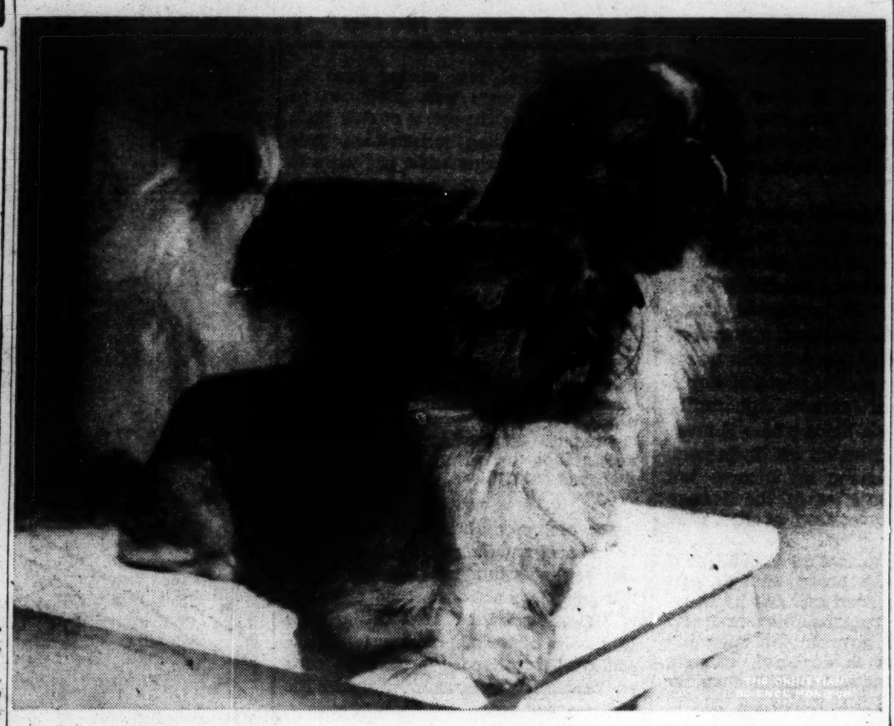
"Madame: At breakfast when I open an egg, I don't need to eat the whole egg to discover it's bad."

One Way to Win

"Some of your constituents are disagreeing with you," informed the trusted lieutenant.

"Well, keep tabs on them," instructed the politician. "When enough disagree with me to constitute a reliable majority I'm going to turn around and agree with them."

"Tsk! Tsk! Just Black Kittens"



Monitor Camera Club from D. Elliott, London

Daily Anecdote

A Song Is Born

"All in a day's work," casually and without thought of great accomplishment—thus come into being many of man's greatest works.

In the year 1831, William C. Woodbridge returned from a study of schools in Germany, and placed in the hands of Lowell Mason, a noted composer and organist, a number of music books he had found there. Having no knowledge of the German language, Mason brought them to a young divinity student in Andover, Massachusetts, the Rev. Samuel E. Smith, with the request that he either translate the German words or write new hymns and songs to their music.

One dreary day in February, 1832, Mr. Smith was glancing through the books when he came to a tune which impressed him by its natural beauty and simplicity. German words at the bottom of the page indicated that it was patriotic, and this gave the minister the idea of writing a patriotic hymn of his own.

Taking a scrap of paper, he began to write; and in hardly more than half an hour, the words were completed substantially as they are sung today. "I did not propose to write a national hymn," the author related many years later. "I did not think I had done so." He put the song aside and well nigh forgot it, until some weeks later he remembered to send it to Mr. Mason. On the Fourth of July, 1832, it was sung in public for the first time at a children's celebration in the Park Street Church, in Boston.

Thus was born one of our nation's noblest songs, "America."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



The Friendly Store

Eugene, Ore.

A certain department store here will long be remembered gratefully by two farm women.

Because of a bountiful harvest to be gathered, these two neighbors had not been able to shop for several weeks. As a result, after a busy day here and there in town, they had bundles of all shapes and sizes, besides a plump baby to carry and a wee, sticky, tired four-year-old to pilot across the streets.

When passing the department store they felt their packages (some of which were breakable) hopelessly slipping, while the baby wailed lustily; so they desperately entered the men's department. Resting their burdens on one of the counters, they made a futile effort to straighten out baby and bundles, as they were still many blocks from their car.

And then the joyful thing happened! Down the aisle walked a tall, important, and very dignified man. In a moment large sheets of wrapping paper were laid on the counter; and the packages were competently sorted, rewrapped, and securely tied.

Two cheered women went their way, agreeing that the name "Eugene's Own Store" took in too little territory.

Brevities

Answers: "Money talks." Yes, but I've noticed it never gives itself away.

Washington Post: "The earth is eleven billion years old," declares Einstein. But it doesn't look a day over ten billion.

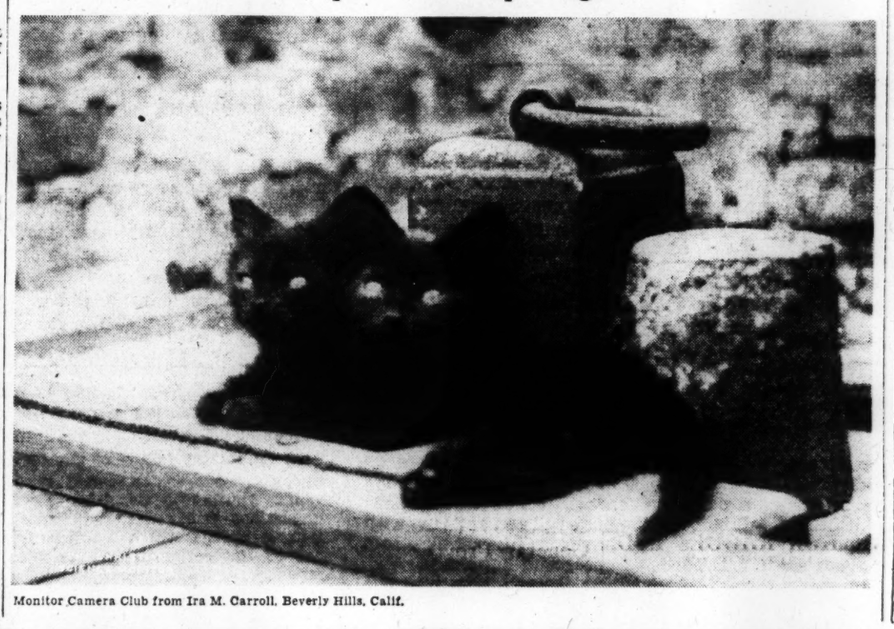
Punch: A laundry proprietor has sold his business and become a farmer. So he's still making a living out of the soil.

The Toledo Blade: A sociologist with a fine sense of humor says this: "Women must learn to speak for themselves."

Quotation for Today

I DO not know of any way so sure of making others happy as being so one's self.
—SIR ARTHUR HELPS.

"Hmph! Just Lap Dogs!"



Monitor Camera Club from Ira M. Carroll, Beverly Hills, Calif.

Manly Manners



Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Morning*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*They'd Better Watch Their Step*

By CARMACK



The Adventures of Waddles —*A Singer of the Old School*

By THE HAGERS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Change—in Democracy's Way

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT in his speech at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, quoted an unnamed friend as observing that the youth of America feel they are "going places." This was a way of saying the Nation was keeping up with the implications of Justice Cardozo's remark, "We live in a world of change. . . . There is change whether we will it or not."

The President is clearly a little impatient that the last elections have not given a continued mandate for the more rapid kind of governmental transmutation which he associates with liberalism. As a liberal, however, he pays homage to democracy, and does it wholesomely in saying:

> Whatever convictions I have, none is stronger than my abiding belief that the security and well-being of the American people can best be served by the democratic processes which have made this country strong and great.

Those democratic processes imply that the people not only may dictate change but that they also are entitled to prescribe the rate of change and to put on the brakes when they feel that the Government is getting ahead of the necessities or is toying with innovations merely for the sake of novelty.

On the Threshold of Lima

IF PIRANDELLO were writing the drama of the Pan-American Conferences he might call it Eight Steps in Search of Confidence. And the enigmatic character in the cast would be the United States.

One of the earliest attempts to found an American league of nations originated in South America and took cognizance of the Monroe Doctrine as a possible basis for hemisphere co-operation. It was met by the announcement from the United States that the Monroe Doctrine was a "unilateral" document. It has taken all the years from then till now to soften—and may take a few more to erase—South American suspicion that the United States thinks of Pan-Americanism as a one-power policy of dominating the American hemisphere.

Elihu Root helped to do this when in 1906 he told the Rio de Janeiro conference that he brought from his country a special greeting to "her elder sisters in the civilization of America." Root took occasion also to stress "equal rights."

The eighth Pan-American Conference meets at Lima in an atmosphere conducive to further advances in this direction. The sincerity of the United States' "good neighbor policy" has been rigorously tested in the disputes over Mexican expropriation of American-owned property. Meanwhile the disillusioning experience of some Latin-American countries attempting to trade with Germany on the barter system, as well as the shock felt in South America over the Austrian and Czechoslovakian "consolidations," have turned South American eyes northward to look for new possibilities of balancing old-world influences with strictly American ones.

Anyone acquainted with the history of Pan-Americanism knows that the United States has a delicate assignment at Lima. But at this moment it stands somewhat in the same advantageous position that it held just after the World War when its idealism took concrete form before Latin-American eyes in its refusal to share in the spoils of victory. Today a contrast between old-world and new-world methods and aims is similarly apparent. It should help the United States to express the virtues of a big brotherhood which respects the rights and equality of an elder sisterhood in a manner ever more convincing.

WHILE the President of the University of Chicago is advocating a 10-cent admission charge as a means of routing out the evil of money in collegiate football, the famous first-year football scholars of Pittsburgh are collectively demanding more pay and a written contract. Looks as though the freshman class struggle is coming to the campus in earnest.

AND GAINING COURAGE from the bold cash-and-carry Pittsburgh freshmen, the members of the Knoxville High School basketball team have protested against having to pay to attend the games they play in. Probably we're just being sentimental, but we wonder if sometime the schools and colleges won't play games just for the fun of it, win, lose or starve.

THE SPORTS EDITOR of the New York Post reports that at the Northwestern-Notre Dame game last year a student score-card seller became tactlessly frank in calling his wares with: "Getcha program here. Learn the names, numbers and salaries of all the players." But for the professionalism in college football don't blame the coaches, the players or the students. The Universities can end it any time they are prepared to do so.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, in the interests of its conception of constructive journalism, has expelled eight foreign correspondents in the past year and last week announced that Italian newspapermen are now forbidden to work for foreign newspapers or news agencies. No comment.

Pensions in Maine

PENSIONS we have with us always. How to maintain them, how to keep pace with future increases, that is the problem confronting local and State governments.

That Maine was forced to drop old-age pensions recently for lack of funds, that it would take $6,000,000—in other words, 30 per cent of the present biennial budget—to assist all eligible applicants, these facts will evoke serious consideration even before Maine's legislators assemble under the Bulfinch dome on the pastoral slopes of the Kennebec in January. Apparently Maine has reached a point where it must build some kind of an ell on its present tax structure; perhaps an income tax along the lines suggested by the Grange in a bill to be introduced at the next session.

Taxing incomes as low as $1,000 would provide a tax base broad enough and open enough to be seen and felt by those upon whom the responsibility and the power to control government spending largely centers. It is doubtful, though, whether the Legislature should consider such a law without first making a careful survey of living costs, local taxation and other factors affecting the welfare of taxable groups. The cost of such a survey would be no small item. Nor would the annual cost of maintaining an enlarged bureau to administer an income tax. These considerations only emphasize the importance of the task confronting the Maine Legislature.

Dear December:

WE'RE thinking about you. You're the last month of the year, but in some respects the first. You must be merry—no other month has Christmas. Yet you're a wonderful month anyway. And more wonderful because Christmas is all your own—whether you are decked with poinsettias or icicles. You're a happy month from Greenland's icy mountains to the plains of Argentina.

Isn't it wonderful, when you stop to think of it, that happiness doesn't depend on latitude or longitude, on temperature or climate?

Do you mind my telling you where we like best to be with you? Up north, among snow-laden cedars, where sleigh bells jingle, skating ponds glisten and ring with laughter, and fireplaces fuse families into new bonds of cheer and happiness. And, say: If we adults like you, how must the children love you! Frost and fairies. Reindeer and dreams. Anticipation and realization. From the fjords of Norway to the veldts of South Africa, glad greetings.

Mr. Eccles Looks Back

THE grumble that the New Deal never learns from its mistakes does not, apparently, apply to its budget policy. This is the implication of a statement by Chairman Marriner S. Eccles, of the Federal Reserve Board, before a gathering of New York bankers. He says that it would be "a short-sighted repetition of a mistake which has been made before" if attempts were made to cut down public expenditures before the national income had risen to a point where it reflected "reasonably full use of the nation's manpower and productive facilities."

The mistake to which Chairman Eccles refers occurred in the winter of 1936-37. It appears that the budget had then been brought into approximate balance. The record doesn't show such an achievement, but this is due to the complexities of Treasury bookkeeping. What happened was that the budget was still running a deficit, but that the deficit was offset by the intake of funds on account of social security payments, which are kept in a separate account. The true test of a net balance in the Government's bookkeeping is when the Treasury is not putting into the national economy more money than it is taking out. And this test had been met in the 1936-37 winter.

It is noteworthy that it was precisely at the time when this was happening that the agitation against the unbalanced budget was the loudest. Colonel Knox, as candidate for Vice-President, indeed devoted almost all his campaigning to it. The public was told that inflation was just around the corner by reason of the deficit financing. On our financial pages, however, the facts were represented as showing that, on the contrary, a deflationary state of things was brewing. The ensuing depression proved it.

Chairman Eccles now acknowledges that this net deflation was a mistake. It seems curious, however, that the Federal Reserve System itself should have turned deflationist precisely at this time. In that period the System began to mop up the excess reserves kept in the member banks. Not all the Federal Reserve governors in Washington were in favor of it, it is true. Governor McKee, for instance, was a consistent dissenter. But the fact remains that the Board added deflation to deflation in the winter of 1936-37.

In the light of Mr. Eccles's new statement, this is one of the mysteries of money management.

Punishment and Crime

Book News of the Day

IN THE fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, 1,412 men were sentenced to Sing Sing by the courts of New York City and adjoining jurisdictions. This fact is of itself regrettable, but when it is realized that of these men 1,082 were recidivists one is compelled to wonder what is behind such a sad picture.

Warden Lewis E. Lawes in his book INVISIBLE STRIPES (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50) states what he, after thirty-three years of prison service, considers to be the underlying causes of recidivism and the factors contributing to the high crime rate in the United States. There are five prongs to the fork which Warden Lawes uses to turn over the sod of complacency, revealing cutworms that are eating away at some cherished institutions.

* * *

The first prong is directed at recidivism, and the author points to the general misunderstanding and consequent misapplication of the method of parole as one of its chief causes. Critics refer to parole as a "major menace in our country." Experienced penologists such as Warden Lawes, however, recognize the real menace to be the lack of parole. Only five states and the Federal Government have what Mr. Lawes considers an adequate parole system.

Another thing which contributes to recidivism and to crime in general is pointed out by the second prong on the author's fork, namely: a needed revision of the criminal law and adoption of uniform laws and methods of procedure throughout the United States. American jurisprudence too often, like the Savoy Mikado, makes the punishment fit the crime.

* * *

Some feel rehabilitation of criminals could be accomplished more surely if the punishment were made to fit the criminal. Adoption of this method of sentencing and the simplification of the now intricate system of laws which tend to favor the criminal rather than the public would be a step in the right direction.

The failure of parents to preserve the sanctity of the home; the folly of mass education in which the needs of the individual are lost sight of in the interest of the group; the failure of churches to provide a code which would tend to stabilize youth in a world fraught with temptations—these are the three remaining prongs which Warden Lawes uses to uncover evils in our present systems.

While the book contains much of value to the student of penology its chief worth is undoubtedly its appeal to the average citizen whose responsibility it becomes to correct the errors which now prevail.

J. C. B.

More Than One Destroyer to Combat



Week-End at Whuffington

EARLY in November, George and Bill and I went down to join a pleasant week-end party at Whuffington Park, as the guests of George's aunt, Lady Whuffington. On the first evening, after dinner, we found ourselves, with the more youthful members of the house party, involved in various drawing-room games of a more or less hilarious nature; and this gave George a chance to display his abilities as an organizer—a role, I may say, in which he rather fancies himself. He took advantage of the first intermission in the gaiety to make a suggestion.

"The idea is," he explained, "that each of us goes out in turn, and dresses up as the title of some book or play, which the rest have to guess. Afterwards we stand up, one by one, and the applause decides the winner."

I can't say that he aroused any tremendous enthusiasm; but no one came forward with a better suggestion, and—well, George had his way. Celia Whuffington announced that there was a trunkful of dresses and "props" in the old schoolroom; and George, as the originator of the idea, was sent off to make the start.

He was away an unconscionable time. At length the vivacious chatter began to falter, and I began to grow uneasy; for, knowing George's proclivity for being thorough, I thought there was hardly any limit to the time he might be gone. Presently Bill came up to me.

"I think we'd better rout him out," he whispered. "He's probably waiting for his beard to grow, to come in as 'The Hairy Ape.'"

I agreed; and we slipped unostentatiously out of the room. In the hall we came across Jells, the butler: he was standing close to the open front door, gazing into the night, and stroking his chin thoughtfully.

* * *

"Haven't seen Mr. George, have you?" asked Bill.

"Well, yes, sir, I have," replied Jells. "Leastways, I think it was him. He come rushing by me just now, dressed most peculiar, and ran outside—and it was raining hard, too."

We stepped into the porch, and looked about us. The night was dark, and uninviting; for although the rain had almost stopped, a cold wind was blowing in great gusts. There was no sign of George.

"What in the world—" began Bill, and broke off; for at that instant there was an abrupt lull in the wind, and a cry reached our ears.

"It's George!" exclaimed Bill emphatically; and with one accord the three of us dashed on to the drive.

It was George: but we had some trouble to locate him; for he was half way up an ancient oak tree that stood at the side of the drive, about twenty yards from the porch. We couldn't see him, then; but his voice came down to us.

"I've got hung up," he yelled, above the sound of the wind. "Perhaps one of you had better climb up, and help me."

I heard Jells cough apprehensively: he is a man of somewhat ample girth. Bill groaned; but heroically set about the task. He was a long time up there: apparently George was in no small tangle; and when at last the two of them reached the ground, I understood why. For George was swathed in an ancient and voluminous skirt, with a vast train. Incidentally, he wore, in addition, a woolen shawl, and a poke bonnet.

No sooner was he down, than he began to grope round the foot of the tree.

* * *

"Come on," said Bill impatiently.

"Wait a moment—ah, here it is," and George picked up from the turf a large golf umbrella.

Back in the hall, Bill demanded explanations.

"You see," replied George solemnly, "the umbrella had to be wet, if I was to look the part properly; so I went outside, and put it up, and next thing I knew, it had been blown out of my hand. It went slap up into that tree—I had to get a torch to find it. I climbed up, and threw it down. Then I dropped the torch by accident, and my skirt got all—"

"Why'd it got to be wet?" interrupted Bill, rather wearily.

"Tut! tut! That's what you've got to guess, m'lad," retorted George; and, having opened his umbrella, he proceeded, damp but majestic, to make his long delayed entrance.

In the end, after many unsuccessful guesses, George was called on for the answer. He beamed round happily.

"It's a very good play, by a chap named Lionel Hale. You ought to have heard of it. It's called"—he paused for effect—"it's called 'She Passed Through Lorraine.'"

There was a silence: the company seemed a trifle dazed.

"You understand?" he added kindly. "Le—French for 'the'—rain."

ERIC FORBES-BOYD

North . . South . . East . . West

Across the Railway Tracks

By Frank L. Perrin

JOURNEYING, recently, along a route long familiar, a generous invitation to stop over for a brief visit with the people of a city along the way served to convince us that there is, in fact, much on the other side of the tracks that the traveler does not see from the car windows. The little city, passed and repassed almost numberless times in the years that have gone by, is Muncie, in the industrial belt of the State of Indiana. Its façade, viewed from the station approach, is not picturesque. To the casual traveler Muncie is just another stop between Cleveland and Indianapolis. Memory, jogged in anticipation of the visit, recalled that the town, like Anderson, its neighbor, grew spectacularly and perhaps abnormally in the years following the discovery of a reservoir of natural gas in that region. Otherwise the record seemed incomplete.

Now Muncie has attained a stature and an importance, commercially and socially, far beyond the pattern designed in its adolescent days. The stranger looks about to discover upon what nourishing food the community has fed. It is not the corn which grows in abundance in its broad neighboring acres. It is not the cold of winters or the heat of the prairie summers. It is not the natural gas which long ago ceased to flow. There are no beds of iron, no mines of gold or silver. There is nothing there to recall the days of the "boom" towns of the regions farther west. But there is that something which is not possessed by many cities, large or small. It is civic solidarity and a pardonable civic pride.

* * *

The visitor to our friendly city will be easily persuaded to the belief that much, or all, of what has been accomplished there in a half century is due to the vision and initiative of two generations of what is referred to as Muncie's "first family." This is the Ball family, all the members of which are both wealthy and public spirited. They have contributed their energies to the creation and development of the city's principal industries. They have erected beautiful homes and founded and supported almost numberless civic institutions. They have given employment to thousands upon thousands of men and women workers.

As we look about we discover that in the last half century or more many great fortunes have been earned by American industrialists, singly or in families. In some communities, and in a few conspicuously, we see where towns and cities have shared, more than in wages and gross emoluments, the prosperity of employing capital. But in few of these, if indeed in any, has there been, unless I am mistaken, that co-operative sharing that has been enjoyed by the people of this little Hoosier city.

* * *

And so, without prying inquisitively, the reason for this is sought. The busy man or the taxi driver will not inform you. Perhaps neither knows nor has given serious thought to the matter. What has been accomplished has been done so quietly and so unostentatiously that it has been taken as a matter of course.

I am not presumptuous enough to imagine that a working formula can be devised or prescribed which will insure to any other city or community the measure of civic and social well being enjoyed by the city of Muncie. But this should be realized. It is not the considerable wealth of the patron family alone that has established a city beautiful. It is because of the co-operation among the givers and the beneficiaries of this bounty that full expression has been given to it. How easy it is, indeed, to accept grudgingly and ungraciously that which is offered freely and unreservedly. The recipient of a gratuity too often imputes to his benefactor some selfish or subtle motive. He sees ostentation and pride in the attitude of those who give in the hope of regenerating and encouraging those less fortunate and less able to protect, educate and elevate themselves.

Those who attend the schools, colleges and churches whose building and maintenance have been aided by Muncie's generous families are not inclined, I am sure, to doubt the motive prompting the gift. They could not be convinced, it is quite certain, that in giving it was hoped to gain more. The rewards of unselfish generosity do not consist of dollars, or things.

The Wide Horizon

The High Pilot of Politics

By Tully Nettleton

ONE night twenty years ago I was the adjutant's orderly. It was during the war when our school was turned into a unit of the Students Army Training Corps and one of the young officers sent down to take charge was Lieut. Philip F. La Follette. Townspeople spoke the name with a little involuntary lowering of the voice; for was he not the son of a great man who was at the same time a rather terrifying Progressive Senator who had voted against the war?

Recently I saw him again—now Governor "Phil" La Follette of Wisconsin and leader, with his brother, Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., of the Progressive Party in the United States. It was just three days after he had received what political commentators described as a stinging setback to the third party movement through his own defeat by Julius P. Heil, Republican, for the Governorship of the State.

He spoke at a luncheon in connection with the national convention of a journalistic fraternity, Sigma Delta Chi. It was an electrifying speech. He took the verdict of the preceding Tuesday philosophically. It was no accident, he said. It had causes. Our problems were not primarily political; they were economic. The problem of democracies is to keep these fluctuations from being too violent, to keep a situation from arising in which one of these reactions would sweep away liberties and civilization.

* * *

"The liberties of free speech and a free press are based on economics," he declared, "and they are worth the price. The beat of the feet of 12,000,000 unemployed in America is a more dangerous propaganda than any that can come out of Moscow, Berlin, and Rome together. We can do the job of setting our country right and solving our economic problems; it is up to us to do it."

Later he talked with some of us at his home overlooking Madison's Lake Mendota. We sat in the fireplace-end of the long living room, its walls covered with scores of photographs of notables, past and present—such faces as of Lloyd George, Lincoln Steffens, Elihu Root, Mussolini and two or three of Lincoln.

Although the problems were primarily economic he was positive that the solutions must be political. There was no such thing as this complex productive machine righting itself automatically and unaided or without planning and control.

* * *

He asserted much of our economic thinking is still in terms of the horse and buggy, and related a story told to him by an English cocoa manufacturer. It concerned a young air pilot and the boy's nervous aunt. She wrote to a relative who was in touch with the boy's training, "Please have Harold drive his airplane slowly and keep close to the ground." Thus La Follette talks of the risks of conservatism, of waiting too long, and declares that, "With the modern economic machine you've got to fly it high and fly it fast"—keep productivity and employment at a high level.

His program for agriculture would be to pay farm subsidies on the basis of acres planted rather than of acres kept out of cultivation. He points to Wisconsin as having been ahead of the 1937 slump with unemployment reserves. He blames President Roosevelt for not having kept control over the banking system when the banks were in government hands in 1933.

* * *

"Young Phil" is the more dynamic and brilliant speaker of the La Follette brothers while "Senator Bob" is the patient, thorough, quiet, hard-working digger. Together they held a conference with the shock troops of their organization, the old-line Progressive workers, on the Sunday afternoon before I left Madison. The gathering filled the Senate chamber in the State Capitol and showed there is still a strong party nucelus or backbone for future campaigns.

Whether Phil La Follette will run for Governor again in 1940 is in the laps of the party advisers but meanwhile he clearly will use his retirement to private life as an opportunity to try to build up a national organization and a national audience, through lecturing or otherwise. He does not expect much headway nationally by 1940 in terms of election results, since he believes the present reaction will continue and a conservative President, of whatever party, will be elected in that year. But he is watching and organizing and looking forward to what he believes will be Progressive gains in 1942 and a chance to elect a Progressive President—which would mean himself or his brother—in 1944.

At any rate, though having suffered reverses, the one-time adjutant now risen to rank of a political commander still carries on.

Parting

He said "I'm as much in favor of peace
as you are."
She couldn't reciprocate
By being as much in favor of war as
he was.
They had to deviate.

SARAH N. CLEGHORN